BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.

JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.

One year, invariably in advance,.....$2 50
When payment is not made in advance,.....3 00
No subscription received for a less term than one year.
No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.
Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of a year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.
☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied by the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.
Money may be remitted per mail, post paid, at our risk.
All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE

VOL. II.....WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 24, 1855.....NO. 51.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square,	1 insertion,			$ 50
Do.	do.	2 insertions,		75
Do.	do.	3	do.	1 00
Do.	do.	3 months, without change,		3 00
Do.	do	6	do.	5 00
Do.	do.	12	do.	8 00
Do.	do	6	do. renewed weekly,	12 00
Do	do	12	do.	20 00

☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first

Advertisements, upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can, under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

WILLIAM W. LANE, M. D.,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,
OFFERS his professional services to the people of Wilmington and the surrounding country.
July 13, 1855.—46-3m

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
C. & D. DuPRE, Wholesale and Retail Druggists AND APOTHECARIES, Wilmington, N. C.
May 9th, 1853 88-tf
C. DuPRE. D. DuPRE, JR.

S. M. WEST.
AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant,
219-tf Wilmington, N. C.

JAMES C. SMITH. MILES COSTIN.
JAS. C. SMITH & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS, have removed their office to the second story of the building formerly occupied by the Telegraph Company, where they are prepared to attend to all business in the Commission line.
All business entrusted to them will be puctually attended to.
[Jan. 20, 1854.

B. F. & A. J. GRADY.
GROCERS AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Wilmington, N. C.
☞ Liberal cash advances made on consignments of Naval Stores and other produce.
☞ Office on North Water Street, next door North of the Custom House.

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia Press BRICK, FIRE BRICK.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice. [May 20—37-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market-streets, immediately opposite Shaw's old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

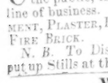
J. M. ROBINSON,
IMPORTER and Dealer in Hardware, Iron, Stoves, Nails, &c., Front-street, 3 doors South of Market, Wilmington, N. C. [30v7-1y]

INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.
THE Subscriber has received the apointment of Inspector of NAVAL STORES, and solicits business from those having it in his line. JAMES I. BRYAN.
May 7, 1853 208-1w—37-tf

W. H. McKOY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, SOUTH WATER STREET, 6 doors below Market.
☞ Particular attention paid to the sale of Naval Stores and other produce.
☞ Liberal advances made on consignment.
Wilmington, N.C., Nov. 2d, '53. 9-tf

N. F. BOURDEAUX,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS, Wilmington, N. C. The subscriber having been elected Inspector of Naval Stores and Provisions, in the Town of Wilmington, at the December Term of the County Court of New Hanover County, will give prompt attention to all business in that line entrusted to him.
Dec. 22, 1854—16-tf N. F. BOURDEAUX.

J. M. ROBINSON.
Hardware Merchant, Wilmington, N. C.,
IS JUST receiving his fall supply of *warranted* Saws, Axes, Nails, Hollow-ware, Pocket, and Table, Cutlery, heavy plated Table Spoons and Forks, Fine Tea Trays and Waiters, Brass and Common Andirons, Shovels and Tongs; a FULL ASSORTMENT of the *best* of Builders' Hardware; Mechanic's Tools of every variety, and warranted of superiority; Ploughs, Fan Mills, Corn Shellers, Hay Cutters, &c. [Dec. 2, 1853. 13

THOS. H. CARR, M. D. D. D. S.

PRACTICAL DENTIST for the last ten years, charges for 10 or less artificial teeth on fine gold plate, each, $ 7 00
An entire set of teeth on fine gold plate, 150 00
Ditto on gold, with artificial gums, 150 00
Ditto on Platina plate, with artificial gums, 150 00
Upper or under ditto, each, 75 00
A Pivot tooth that cannot be distinguished from the natural, 5 00
A fine gold filling, *warranted permanent*, 2 00
Do. and destroying the nerve, $3 to 5 00
Extracting a tooth, 50 cts. to 1 00
Best dentifrices and tooth brushes always on hand. Every operation *warranted* to give entire satisfaction. Teeth inserted immediately after the extraction of the fangs, and remodelled after the gums have shrunken, without additional charge.
Office on Market-st., 2 doors below the Church.
Wilmington, N. C., April 24th, 1854 195-1m—34-tf

NOTICE TO MILL OWNERS AMD OTHERS.
THE subscriber has increased his number of workmen of the most competent that can be obtained. He can compete with any Machinist or Architect from North or South. He is prepared to take all jobs in the Machinist or Architect line, viz: fitting up Steam Engines, erecting Circular or Upright Saws, Foundering, Framing, and erecting Water Mills, with Hotchkiss' or any wheels in use. All his work will be done on the most approved plans. He has correspondence with some of the best Foundries, and will furnish drawings for any necessary castings, and have them ordered to the most convenient place. All persons who want work done in the above lines, would do well to give him a call, as he has had long experience in the business. He returns his sincere thanks for the liberal patronage he has received.—Address
I. B. JOHNSON,
Machinist and Architect,
Pollocksville, Jones Co., N. C.
March 2, 1855. 26-tf

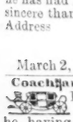
Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.
☞ BOLD ROBIN HOOD respectfully informs the citizens of Sampson county and public generally, he, having recently been partially burnt out, has rebuilt, and his establishment is now in full operation in all its various branches. He is prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county of Sampson; and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. He warrants all his work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as he does not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.
☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice. ☞ Mill Ink and Gudgeons, made and warranted for ten years, for $10.
Clinton, May 11, 1855—36-tf.

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber, desirous of changing his business, offers for sale TWO THOUSAND ACRES of as good TURPENTINE LAND as there is in the State, within three to four miles of the Cape Fear River, and one and a half miles of the Cape Fear Academy. There is on the place a farm sufficient for a common family, a very good dwelling house, and all necessary out-houses. Also a Grist and Saw Mill on a small stream will be sold if desired; and two teams of fine young mules in connection with the above. Terms accommodating. Apply to the subscriber at Prospect Hall, Bladen county, N. C. JOHN S. WILLIS.
June 22, 1855.—[42-3m

$100 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 2d day of July, 1855, a negro man named "LOUIS," about 5 feet 6 inches high, would weigh 150 to 160 pounds, about 23 years of age. Had on when he left, a black homespun sack—had a black carpet-bag with him. Said negro was raised in Craven county, N. C., and may be making his way there, or perhaps will be lurking near the residence of his former owner, Mr. William Pugh, of Pitt county, N. C.
The above reward will be given for his return to me, or his lodgment in any jail in North or South Carolina, so I can get him. FURNIFOLD RHEM.
Georgetown, S. C., July 6th. 44-2m*.

Fifteen Thousand Dollars worth of Boots, Shoes and Brogans, at Wholesale.
HAVING purchased our entire stock just from the manufactories, we are prepared to offer inducements to COUNTRY MERCHANTS equal to any establishment South of Boston. JONES & GARDNER.
Oct. 7, 1854 181-tf

$50 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber, on the 17th June, a negro boy named MORRIS HAYS. He has altered his name twice since he left; sometimes he calls himself JOE SMITH, and others JAMES MORRIS.—Said boy was purchased by me from Thos. H. Williams, on 1st December last. He had on when he left a brown cloth coat with velvet collar; is of brown complexion; about 5 feet 6 inches high; weighs about 160 lbs.; speaks quick, and will endeavor to pass himself off as free. He is well known about Wilmington, but may probably endeavor to make his way to Fayetteville or Weldon. The above reward will be paid for his apprehension and confinement in any jail in the State, so that I can get him, or for his delivery to me at Jonesboro', Columbus Co., N. C. H. BONHAM.
July 20.—46-tf

NOTICE.
ALL persons are forbid trespassing upon any of my lands in any way, and more particularly hunting with dogs and feeding stock of any kind. Five dollars will be paid for evidence to convict any trespassers.
Aug. 17th, 1855.—[50-1y* EDWARD PIGFORD.

General Notices.

CARRIAGES.
THE subscriber continues to manufacture every variety of Buggies; also, light Carriages, which for neatness, strength and durability, are warranted equal to any sold in the State. The public generally are invited to examine my stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Feb. 9—23-tf W. J. CORNWALL.

WAGONS.
I HAVE now, and shall constantly keep on hand, the very best materials for the manufacture of wagons. All persons in want of good Wagons may now depend on getting them of the best quality. All orders thankfully received for any of the above kinds of work. Repairing done as usual.
Feb. 9—23-tf W. J. CORNWALL.

NOTICE.
ALL persons are hereby forwarned against trespassing upon the lands belonging to the estate of John W. Hamilton, deceased, lying on both sides of the Wilmington & Topsail Sound Plank Road, three miles from Wilmington.
All persons found cutting wood, or otherwise trespassing upon said lands, will be prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the law, and a reward of five dollars will be given for sufficient proof against any responsible man, for having so trespassed. M. COSTIN, Adm'r.
Feb. 13. 136-3t—21-tf

CARRIAGES.
WE HAVE in operation at Kenansville a Branch Shop, where we keep an assortment of Carriages, of our own make, and where reparing is done. We have also established in connexion with our Carriage Factory, the manufacture of Plantation and Turpentine Waggons. Also, Ryder's patent purchase Timber Carriage. With one of these carriages, one boy can load the heaviest sticks, and it requires but two thirds the team to haul. These Waggons are got up with Iron Axles, and of as good materials and with as much care as our best Carriages, and warranted to give satisfaction. Timber getters will do well to examine our Timber Carriages.
Orders directed to us, or left with J. Chesnut, Kenansville, or T. C. & B. G. Worth, Wilmington, will receive prompt attention. DIBBLE & BROTHERS.
Kinston, Jan. 29th, 1855. 22-12m

Schools.

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE,
CLINTON, SAMPSON COUNTY, N. C.
THE NEXT SESSION of this Institute will commence on the 2d Monday of September next.
For particulars see Catalogue and Circular, or address L. C. GRAVES, A. M., Principal, or the Secretary of the Trustees. H. A. BIZZELL,
July 27.—47-tf] Sec'y. of Board of Trustees.

EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY,
Greensboro', N. C.
THE NEXT SESSION of this Institution, which has now been in successful operation for fifteen years, will commence on WEDNESDAY, 1st August.
The course of study is designed to be thorough and systematic, embracing everything necessary to a solid and ornamental education.
It is very important that pupils be present at the opening of the session. A few days absence at the commencement of the year when the classes are formed, and new studies entered upon, may embarrass the pupils for weeks
Catalogues containing the course of study, expenses, &c., will be forwarded on application to
RICHARD STERLING, Principal.
June 15, 1855—41-1y Greensboro', N. C.

WARRENTON FEMALE COLLEGE.
WARRENTON, N. C.
THE exercises of this Institution will close on the 7th of June, and will be resumed on the 27th of the same month, under the direction of the following faculty:
Rev. THOMAS S. CAMPBELL, President and Prof. of English literature.
Rev. WILLIAM H. CHRISTIAN, A. M., Prof. of Physical Sciences.
E. E. PARHAM, A. M., Prof. of Classical Literature and Mathematics.
Mon. V. BUSCH, Professor of Music and Modern Languages.
Miss E. A. LACEY, Assistant in Music, and Teacher of Drawing and Painting in all its departments, Fancy Work, &c
Mrs. S. D. CHRISTIAN, Assistant in Music and French.
Miss M. H. TAYLOR, Principal of Primary Department.
Mrs. THOS. S. CAMPBELL, Matron.
A regular and *thorough* course of study has been adopted in order to graduation, and no efforts will be spared to promote the moral and intellectual welfare of the students. Pupils can enter at any time during the Session, and will be charged only from time of entrance.
Payments, one half in advance, and no deduction for absence after entrance, except in cases of protracted sickness.
A daily train of cars passes Warrenton Depot from Raleigh and Weldon, and there is an omnibus at the depot on the arrival of passengers to convey them immediately to the village, a distance of but three miles.
For further particulars, refer to catalogue, which can be obtained by addressing THOS. S. CAMPBELL,
June 1, 1855—39-tf President.

GOLDSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE.
THE third Session of this Institution commences on Wednesday, the 3rd of January, 1855, and ends on the 3rd of June, 1855.
Rev. JAS. H. BRENT, A. B., President.
Dr. MORGAN CLOSS, late of Chapel Hill, Prof. of Mathematics.
And a full corps of Teachers in every branch.
Board, including Washing, Lights, Fuel, &c., per session, $50 00
Tuition in Primary Department, 10 00
Collegiate Department, 20 00
One hundred dollars will cover all expenses of the session in the Collegiate course and all ornamental branches.
Pupils in primary department charged the usual price for ornamental branches. One half payable in advance.
Three Lectures on scientific subjects will be delivered each month.
We are making every effort to render the School the first in advantages and cheapness, and pledge to reduce prices, and multiply the advantages in proportion to the increase of patronage. When our number of pupils reaches 200 we shall be able to reduce the prices nearly one half; every one aiding us, is also aiding in placing the means of a superior education within the reach of almost every girl in the State.
We return thanks for the unexampled support we have had and believe it will be continued. For further information apply to the President of the faculty, or myself.
WM. K. LANE,
President Stockholders.
Dec. 15, 1854. 15-tf

NOTICE.
A Steam Saw Mill for Sale.
WILL be offered at public sale, at Mount Olive, on the W. & W. Railroad, on Thursday, the 23d of August next, if not previously disposed of, the MOUNT OLIVE STEAM CIRCULAR SAW MILL, located at that place. Said Mill has been running 13 months, is in first rate running order now, has 25 horse power, was made by Silas Burns of Raleigh, is built on rather an original plan, sets on the ground, is easily taken up and put down again, has a locomotive Engine and flue Boiler.
The Mill has one 52 inch Saw, and cuts with ease 6000 feet of Lumber per day. The only reason for selling, *we have cut up all the timber* convenient to it.
Also, if desired, will be sold to the purchaser a fine team of young MULES, and an excellent Carriage, two yokes of OXEN and suitable Ox Carriages.
Terms: A good note—90 days, negotiable at any of the Wilmington Banks. D. C. MAXWELL, Ag't.
Mt. Olive, N. C., July 27.—[47-ts.

DISSOLUTION.
THE firm of HALLETT, HENNING & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. ROBERT HENNING is authorized to settle the business of the concern.
BENJAMIN HALLETT,
THOS. H. WILLIAMS,
ROBERT HENNING,
T. M. CHATTERTON.

THE business of buying Produce and selling Merchandize will be continued at Long Creek Bridge, by
T. H. WILLIAMS & CO.
July 20th, 1855 46-6t.

EQUITY SALE IN ONSLOW.
BY virtue of a decree made by the Court of Equity for Onslow County, at Spring Term, A. D., 1853, in the matter of Owen Huggins and others, I shall offer for sale, at the Court House in the town of Jacksonville, on the first MONDAY in September next, the VALUABLE TRACT OF LAND, near the village of Swansboro', in the County of Onslow. The land purchased by the said Luke Huggins from Wm. S. Clary and Martin Cahoon, and also the land purchased by the said Luke Huggins from Edward B. Dudley. It will be offered on a credit of twelve months with interest from the day of sale. Bonds with good and sufficient security will be required.
A. J. MURRILL, C. M. E.
Onslow, N. C., July 20, 1855.—[46-ts

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.
THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with no unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.
SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.
The best of reference can be given if required.
March 10 1854—27-tf JAMES McLARANAN.

FOR SALE.

A CONVENIENT TWO-STORY DWELLING HOUSE, and also two vacant lots adjoining the same, on Harnett street, in the Northern portion of the town of Wilmington. The House is nearly new and in good order, having been recently painted. It is now occupied by a good tenant, at a rent of $200 per annum. There is an insurance of $1,000 on the dwelling house, in the N. C. Mutual Insurance Company.
For further particulars, enquire of
Feb. 17.—24-tf] WM. H. LASPEYRE.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

JUST RECEIVED.—10,000 lbs. White Lead, Pure, Extra and No. 1; 1,000 lbs. Black Lead, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Venetian Red, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Yellow Ochre, in Oil; 25 bbls. Blake's Fire Proof Paint; 40 bbls. Silver's Plastic Paint; 10 bbls. Linseed Oil; 5 bbls. Lamp Oil; 5 bbls. Common Oil; 5 bbls. Machinery Oil; 400 lbs. Chrome Green, Dry and in Oil; 200 lbs Chrome Yellow, Dry, and in Oil.
A full assortment of PAINTS always on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Nov. 1 Druggist and Chemist.

1,000 BOXES Window Glass, assorted sizes and brands, for sale at Manufacturer's prices, by WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

200 OZ. Sulph. Quinine; 10 bbls. Epsom Salts; 1 cask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask Sup. Carb. Snda; 50 lbs. Seidlitz Mixture; 10 lbs. Rochelle Salts; 50 lbs. Gum Opium; 50 lbs. Gum Guaiacum; 1 bbl. Gum Camphor; 500 Black Pepper; 300 Alspice; 50 lbs. Calomel; 50 lbs. Nutmegs; 25 lbs. Iodid Potass; 50 lbs. Mace; 10 lbs Sulph. Potass; 100 lbs. Rhubarb; 50 lbs. Ipecac.
For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 23.] Druggist and Chemist.

JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA:—
1 Case Sulph. Quinine; 50 ozs. Calomel;
10 ozs. Sulph. and Acetate Morphene;
25 ozs. Cinchonia; 5 ozs. Salarine;
25 ozs. Blue Mass; 10 ozs. Chloroform;
19 bbls. Epsom Salts, and a choice collection of Chemicals from the Labratories of Poms & Weightman and Chas Ellis. For sale cheap at C. & D. DuPRE'S,
June 10] Drug and Chemical Store, Market-st.

OILS! OILS!!—Just Received a fresh supply of Linseed, Train, Lard, Fish, Elephant, Whale and Sperm Oils. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

JUST RECEIVED FROM BALTIMORE & PHILADELPHIA. 25 bbls. Silver's Fire Proof Paint, all colors; 20 casks Spanish Brown; 10 do. Venetian Red; 5 do. Yellow Ochre. For sales by C. & D DuPRE,
June 10. Druggists & Chemists, Wilmington, N. C.

General Notices.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
New Hanover County.
COURT OF PLEAS AND QUARTER SESSIONS, JUNE TERM, 1855.
Martin Schulkin *vs.* Henry G. Lohss.
Original attachment levied on goods, wares and merchandise.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Henry G. Lohss, is a non-resident, or so keeps himself concealed that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served on him; it is, therefore, ordered by the Court, that a conditional judgment be rendered in favor of the plaintiff for the sum of two hundred and thirty 61-100 dollars, and the goods levied upon be condemned to satisfy plaintiff's debt, &c. It is further ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, notifying said defendant to appear and plead, answer or demur, or judgment final will be rendered and the property sold to satisfy plaintiff's debt.
SAMUEL R. BUNTING, Clerk.
August 3d, 1855. [Adv. $4 38.] 48-6t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
New Hanover County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1855.
Gavert Prigge *vs.* Henry Rehage.
THE DEFENDANT in this case, will hereby take notice that a garnisheement was returned to June Term, 1855, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of said county, against Moody B. Smith, on which there is a Judgment entered for the sum of Three Hundred and Twenty-five 70-100 dollars; all which is condemned to the use of the Plaintiff, and a conditional Judgment entered against the Defendant for the sum of $325 70-100, to be made absolute and final at the next term of said Court, to be held at the Court-House, in Wilmington, on the 2d Monday of September next, unless the defendant appear and answer the Plaintiff according to Law. SAMUEL R. BUNTING, Clerk.
August 3, 1855.—[48-6t] Adv. $4 38

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
New Hanover County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1855.
Jas. Cameron *vs.* William P. Ballance.
Attachment levied upon Brig Marcellus, her tackle and apparel.
AT the June Term, 1855, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for New Hanover county, a conditional judgment was rendered for the sum of $212 59, and the said Brig Marcellus, her tackle and apparel condemned to satisfy plaintiff's debt. Notice is hereby given, that at the next term of said Court, to be held in the town of Wilmington, at the Court House, on the second Monday of September next, said judgment will be made absolute, unless those interested shall come forward, replevy said property and plead.
By order of Court,
SAMUEL R. BUNTING, Clerk.
August 3d, 1855.—[48-6t] Adv. $4 38.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
New Hanover County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1855.
Hanke Vollers *vs.* Henry G. Lohss.
Original attachment levied on goods, wares and merchandise.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, Henry G. Lohss, is a non-resident, or so keeps himself concealed that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served on him; it is, therefore, ordered by the Court, that a conditional judgment be rendered in favor of the plaintiff for the sum of two hundred and ten dollars, and the goods levied upon be condemned to satisfy plaintiff's debt, &c. It is further ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, notifying said defendant to appear and plead, answer or demur, or judgment final will be rendered, and the property sold to satisfy plaintiff's debt.
SAMUEL R. BUNTING, Clerk.
August 3d, 1855.—[48-6w.] Adv. $4 38.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
New Hanover County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1855.
Gavert Prigge *vs.* Henry G. Lohss.
Original attachment levied on goods, wares and merchandise.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Henry G. Lohss, is a non-resident, or so keeps himself concealed that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served on him; it is, therefore, ordered by the Court, that a conditional judgment be rendered in favor of the plaintiff for the sum of $167 88, and the goods levied upon be condemned to satisfy plaintiff's debt, &c. It is further ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal for six weeks, notifying said defendant to appear and plead, answer or demur, or judgment final will be rendered, and the property sold to satisfy plaintiff's debt.
SAMUEL R. BUNTING, Clerk.
August 3d, 1855.—[48-6w.] Adv. $4 38.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
Columbus County.
Superior Court of Law—Spring Term, A. D., 1855.
Josiah Maultsby, *Guard.*, for the minor heirs of Neal McD. Maultsby, dec'd, *vs.* Daniel Maxwell.
Original attachment levied on all the defendant's right, interest and lease in Real Estate and Timber. Also, all the defendant's right to cut and carry away timber.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant has absconded, so that the ordinary process of Law cannot be served upon him, it is ordered that publication be made in the weekly Wilmington Journal, a newspaper published in the town of Wilmington, notifying the said Daniel Maxwell to make his appearance at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Court House, in Whiteville, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday, in September next, to defend said suit, or judgment final will be rendered against him.
Witness, Thomas D. Vail, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the second Monday after the fourth Monday in March, A. D. 1855. THOMAS L. VAIL, Clerk.
August 4, 1855.—[49-6t Adv. $5 50.

NOTICE.

TAKEN UP and committed to the Jail of Onslow County, on the 18th of July, a NEGRO BOY, who says his name is HENRY, and is owned by Nun Miller, of Lenoir County. Said boy is very dark, and about eighteen or twenty years of age, and five feet four or five inches high The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.
M. L. F. REDD, Sheriff.
Aug. 7, 1855.—[285-1t—49-tf

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.
IN EXECUTION of the trusts declared in a certain deed made by James M. Stevenson and Thomas C. Hooper, dated June 1st, 1855, by which the partnership property and effects of Stevenson & Hooper are conveyed to the undersigned, I will, on Monday, the 3d day of September next, offer for sale by public auction, unless previously disposed of, the tract of land—containing 50 acres—lying on East side of the Cape Fear river, about four miles below Wilmington, and adjoining on the South the tract known as Mount Tyrza, and the same on which is situate the STEAM SAW MILL in use by said Stevenson & Hooper.
The STEAM SAW MILL is furnished with an Engine rated at 45 *horse power*, having a 14-inch cylinder, 2½ feet stroke, making 70 revolutions to the minute, and running two of Page's first class Mills, with 50 feet carriages to each, and having *three* saws, two of which are 52 inches in diameter, and one 48 inches. It has two cylinder boilers, each 40 feet long and 42 inches in diameter.
The MILL HOUSE is two stories high, with engine and countershaft below; is 90 feet long by 45 feet wide, with a tin roof and smoke stack 24 inches in diameter by 45 feet in length. There are also on the tract of land, *two dwelling houses, a blacksmith shop*, and other necessary out-buildings, with a substantial and commodious wharf, which will hold 100,000 feet of lumber, and has 10 feet of water at low tide
The SAW MILL is now in good running order, and this, with all the other improvements on the land, are comparatively new, having been constructed during the past two years. JOHN A. SANDERS, Trustee.
July 13, 1855.—45-ts

LIGHT BUGGIES.
I HAVE on hand several light Buggies, (with and without tops,) of my own manufacture, which I will sell on very reasonable terms. Please call and examine.
Feb. 9—23-tf W. J. CORNWALL.

The following beautiful little poem, from Tennyson's new volume—"Maud, and other Poems"—is said to be a true passage from the poet's own experience. Whether it is true or not, it is *natural* enough to be thus set down:—

The Letters.

Still on the tower stood the vane,
A black yew gloom'd the stagnant air,
I peer'd athwart the chancel pane
And saw the altar cold and bare.
A clog of lead was round my feet,
A band of pain across my brow;
"Cold altar, Heaven and earth shall meet
Before you hear my marriage vow."

I turn'd and humm'd a bitter song
That mock'd the wholesome human heart,
And then we met in wrath and wrong,
We met, but only meant to part.
Full cold my greeting was and dry;
She faintly smiled, she hardly moved;
I saw with half-unconscious eye
She wore the colors I approved.

She took the little ivory chest,
With half a sigh she turn'd the key,
Then raised her head with lips compress,
And gave my letters back to me.
And gave the trinkets and the rings,
My gifts, when gifts of mine could please;
As looks a father on the things
Of his dead son, I look on these.

She told me all her friends had said;
I raged against the public liar;
She talk'd as if her love were dead,
But in my words were seeds of fire.
"No more of love; your sex is known:
I never will be twice deceived.
Henceforth I trust the man alone,
The woman cannot be believed

Thro' slander, meanest spawn of hell,
(And woman's slander is the worst,)
And you, whom once I loved so well,
Thro' you, my life will be accursed,"
I spoke with heart, and heat and force,
I shook her breast with vague alarms.
Like torrents from a mountain source
We rush'd into each other's arms.

We parted; sweetly gleam'd the stars,
And sweet the vapor-braided blue,
Low breezes fann'd the belfry bars,
As homeward by the church I drew.
The very graves appear'd to smile,
So fresh they rose in shadow'd swells;
"Dark porch," I said, "and silent aisle,
There comes a sound of marriage bells."

From the Washington City Star.

The Louisville Riots.

We presume that all our fellow citizens in reading the accounts of the murders and arson in Louisville which have been received by the mails, know that our original anticipations in the matter have proved correct to the letter. First, that there was an organized effort on the part of the Know Nothings to prevent their opponents from voting, similar to that for our last election planned in the Washington lodges, and carried out in some of the wards at the polls. If there be any yet sceptical on this subject, we invite their attention to the following from the Louisville *Journal* of the 4th inst., and other newspaper extracts, &c.

"Let the Germans go by all means to the polls, and if there is time for them to vote, let them be sure to vote. But we cannot resist the conviction that, if there shall not be time in any particular Ward to take the vote of the whole voting population, it a portion for the want of time, must be debarred from the exercise of their elective franchise, then every consideration of courtesy and propriety and right, strongly and imperatively demands that the foreign born citizens, comparative strangers to our country and its institutions, mere guests as it were upon our country's soil, victims hospitably received here in their flight from European despotism, should, of their own free accord, stand back until the native-born freemen shall have recorded their suffrages. We hope, and we have a right to expect, that they themselves, in spite of the inflammatory appeals of selfish and malignant demagogues, will take this view of the matter. It is the *right* view."

As the Union remarked the other day, this was an invocation to open violence, to prevent the exercise of their legal and constitutional rights on the part of those opposed to Know-Nothingism We have published extracts from the Louisville Courier, a Whig journal, whose editor was not long since a member of "the Order," detailing how the polls were taken possession of by the Know-Nothings on the night before the election and held by them until they were closed, to the exclusion of the votes of the other side.

That the above anti-election advice of Mr. Prentice was literally carried out, will be seen by the following extract from his Louisville Journal, *after* the election.

"We all know that it was considered very doubtful on Monday morning whether the whole vote of the city could be polled within the thirteen hours of the election. The native born American citizens thought and felt that if any portion of the people legally entitled to vote should have to stand back and lose their suffrages for want of time, the foreign born should stand back rather than themselves. They thought and felt that this ought to be perfectly manifest even to the minds of the foreigners. Undoubtedly they pressed forward early and vigorously to the polls, in order to be the first, if possible, and in this they were right.

They had a perfect right to go, if they chose, to the polls at 12 o'clock on Sunday night, and remain there until the following morning. They had a right to go at what time they pleased, and in what numbers they could. They had a right even to toss their friends over the heads of the crowd to the polls, as we are told they did in some few instances, though this was no doubt a violation of courtesy."

The following is an extract from a letter, from "An Eye Witness," to the Indianapolis Sentinel, which sheds more light on their proceedings ending in the dreadful scenes that occurred:

"On Monday morning at 4 o'clock, the place of voting in the First and Eighth Wards, which are the strong Democratic precincts, were taken possession of by the Know-Nothings. A few of the old Democratic citizens in these Wards were permitted to vote in the morning, but all others, who were unable to give the signs, were rudely thrust from the polls. This state of things prevailed to a greater or less extent in all the Wards.

"By 10 o'clock, the city was under the control of a lawless Know-Nothing mob—neither life nor property was safe. At this crisis, Hon. William P. Thomasson, formerly a Whig member of Congress, from the city, and a gentleman of high character and standing, mounted the rostrum and implored them, as good citizens, to desist from such a course. He had, however, spoken but a few moments, when the Know-Nothing signal was given, and he was instantly knocked down by a club, in the hands of some assassin, who approached him in the rear. About this time Col. Preston, the anti-Know-Nothing candidate for Congress, appeared in the First Ward, which is the large Democratic ward, composed chiefly of German naturalized citizens, and requested his friends not to attempt to vote. He stated to them that the polls were in the hands of the Know-Nothing bullies, that his friends could not approach the polls in safety, and advised them to retire peaceably to their homes and submit to disfranchisement rather than endanger their lives. The result was, that out of 6,500 votes in the city, only 4,500 were polled. Two thousand Democratic voters were by violence deprived of the right of suffrage."

As anti-American, criminal, and dastardly as such conduct was, it was but in literal fulfilment of the oaths and obligations which all members of Know Nothing lodges take on themselves, some of which, (from their ritual,) are as follows, viz:

In cities† the *** of the *** where the meeting is to be held, will be written legibly upon the notice; *and upon the election day said *** will denote the ** where your presence is needed.* This notice will never be passed, but will be *** or thrown upon the side walk with a *** in the centre.

If information is wanting of the object of the gathering, or of the place, &c., the inquirer will ask of an undoubted brother (where's when?) The brother will give the information if possessed of it; if not, it will be yours and his duty to continue the inquiry, and thus disseminate the call throughout the brotherhood.

If the color of (the paper) be (red,) it will denote actual trouble, which requires that you come *prepared* to meet it.

The "cry of distress"—to be used only in time of danger, or where the American interest requires an immediate assemblage of the brethren—is, (oh, oh, oh.) The response is (hio, hio, h-i-o.)

"That you will, under all circumstances, if in your power so to do, attend to all regular signs or summons that may be thrown or sent to you by a brother of this or any other degree of this order; that you will answer an imperative notice issued by the proper authority; obey the command of the State Council, President, or his deputy, while assembled by such notice, and respond to the claim of a sign or a cry of the order, unless it be physically impossible; and that you will acknowledge the State Council of —— as the legislative head, the ruling authority, and the supreme tribunal of the order in the State of ——, acting under the jurisdiction of the National Council of the United States of North America.

Now it is very clear that the terrible and disgraceful occurrences in Louisville grew out of the fact that so large a portion of its citizens had taken these extra judical and revolutionary oaths so injurious to the public peace. It will be seen above, that the programme for carrying an election by violence embraced in this extract from the ritual, was literally carried out. Prentice gave the sign in his newspaper, in his orders to the foreign voter not to presume to exercise their legal rights; in which article is also embraced the order for the Know Nothings to assemble at the polls to prevent them (the foreign born citizens) from exercising the franchise. Our previous publications on the subject, and the extract from the Louisville correspondence of the Indianapolis *Sentinel* show how these orders were carried out.

Not content with compassing their frauds, making our boasted liberty, the law, and equality under our Government the merest mockery imaginable, the ruffians so collected by the Journal and the red pieces of paper, and the "Oh-oh-oh," (both of which last were in sight and heard all the day on the streets,) commenced to chase, beat and maim foreign-born persons found in the city's thoroughfares, assailing them with short clubs loaded with lead, stones and knives. To save their lives thus sought by an infuriated mob, the Germans and Irish in a minority of perhaps one-tenth the number of their actual assailants, resorted to fire-arms.

As the authorities were evidently leagued with the murderers and incendiaries, being cognizant beforehand of the violent means to be taken to carry out the purposes of the lodges, and refraining from efforts to arrest the perpetrators of the outrages around the polls, the citizens did right in thus essaying to defend their lives and those of their wives and children wantonly and without provocation assailed.—They world have been utterly

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, AUG. 24, 1855.

[Telegraphic.]

A commission house has politely handed us the following Telegraphic despatches:

NEW YORK, August 21, 1855.

Sales on Monday of 800 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 42c—to-day, market quiet, with small sales at 41½c. Receipts large and accumulating.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23, 1855.

Market for Spirits Turpentine heavy—there are sellers at 41½ cents, but no buyers to much extent. Accounts from Europe unfavorable.

WEALTH.—Two of the wealthy men of the world have recently died. Hon. Abbott Lawrence, of Boston, and Baron Solomon de Rostchschild, one of the heads of the great Banking firm.

Mr. Lawrence was a man of high personal character—great probity—benevolent impulses and remarkable usefulness. His wealth, social position and personal standing, rather than any transcendant talents or peculiar fitness, gave him a certain political influence, leading to his appointment as minister to England, as well as his elevation to other responsible positions. He was the architect of his own fortunes—having started in life as a small shop-keeper, and died, at the age of 63, the head of the largest manufacturing firm in America. His estate is estimated at three millions of dollars. His brother, Amos Lawrence, was generally considered a man of more liberal character, who gave habitually. Abbott, on the contrary, was rather close in his dealings, and not very ready with his means, except on great occasions, when he gave thousands to colleges, etc.

Mr. Abbott is held up as a model-man to the rising generation, mainly, we fear, because he made much money. This making of much money is constantly held up as something to be supremely desired—as something not only advantageous, but positively meritorious. Every man cannot get rich, but while riches are held up as the *summun bonum*, every man will try to get rich, at the expense of things more valuable to himself and to the community. The press declaims against the hurry-scurry—the wild race after wealth, and yet constantly holds up as models for imitation, men who have started poor and *died* rich—the having made money—the dying rich being the point kept most strongly in view.

We don't think a man dies a bit easier or happier for dying worth three millions. He is not necessarily a better or a wiser man than his neighbor, who may not be worth three hundred dollars. There is no proof that the great ends of his being have been better fulfilled, but the certainty that there have been many temptations to prevent him from fulfilling them as well. If what is required of man is to do justice, love mercy, and walk humbly with his God, the accumulation of wealth, and the consciousness of possessing it, are not the best auxiliaries, demanding more than common strength of purpose and purity of morals to avoid indiscretions in the attainment, or pride in the realization of fortune.

Money is a good thing—a great thing—when you want it, and it seems to us that we always want it, but after all it is only a *means*, and should not be pointed to as an *end*.

Curiosities of Literature.—Some of the Certifiers.

We copy a couple of the Louisville affidavits, brought forward or bought forward by the Journal of that city, not for the purpose of making any serious remarks upon the subject, but simply for the amusement of our readers; they are specimen "bricks."—The first specimen is that of a man named John Voght, a foreigner, who deposes as follows:—

About 2 o'clock on the 6th of August, while I was standing on the corner of Clay and Madison streets, I saw a hack going up Madison. I was strongly induced by several Americans and several Germans to fire upon the Americans who were in the hack. I did so, firing both barrels of a loaded shot gun. It was loaded with small shot. After firing I was attacked and wounded by the American party.

Now is not one of two things evident from this precious piece—either Mr. John Voght is a murderer or a perjurer. If he tells the truth he is a murderer. If not he is a perjurer. Rather an ugly dilemma for a model certifier. He was "strongly induced by several Americans and several Germans to fire upon the Americans who were in the hack." And he did so, firing both barrels of a loaded shot gun. Don't it look slightly probable that a man who so coolly testifies to his being strongly induced to commit murder, might also be strongly induced to commit perjury. Isn't Mr. John Voght a precious specimen?

Here is another lovely morsel. The testimony of Mr. George W. Burge:—

George W. Burge being sworn, says: That on Monday, August 6, 1855, about 9 o'clock, A. M., I was quietly walking up Main street, when at the corner of Hancock, by myself, an Irishman threw a brick at me and then ran out of Hancock street towards Market, and I followed him. He kept a long distance ahead of me. When between Jefferson and Green streets three Irishmen came out of a house, and one of them said, "there goes a watchman after one of our countrymen," and another spoke and said, "let's kill him," and the three came up to me. I being totally unarmed, knocked the three down with my fist, then almost immediately eleven more came up and one of them struck me with a brick. They then caught me, one cut me on the head with a knife. I also heard one of them say "murder him, he's a watchman. They overpowered me, cutting my hand, and kicking me on the neck after I was down. I was senseless for three hours, and was doubtless left on the ground for dead. I was perfectly sober all the morning. GEO. W. BURGE.

We must say, that Mr. Burge is what might be called "one of 'em." Being totally unarmed, he knocked down *three* ferocious and blood-thirsty Irishmen with his fist. All of which is *very* probable and very much like a whale. Mr. B. adds that he was sober. No doubt, even the notary who took the deposition made a wry face, and so Mr. Burge, his hand being in, swore to the sobriety too. A good swearing man, Mr. Burge.

It is said that from one you may judge the whole. We have given two specimens of these volunteer swearers, and they *are* specimens. By the way, there seems to be some mistake about Mr. Burge. It seem as if it ought to 9 *P.* M. instead of *A.* M., by his being referred to as a Watchman. Watchmen are not usually out at 9 o'clock in the day.

THE BURGLAR.—There was a report here this morning that Abbott, the Burglar, who made his escape on Monday night, by jumping from the cars of the Petersburg Road, somewhere in the neighborhood of "Jarrett's Station," as officer Tyler, in whose charge he was, supposes, had been captured near Weldon. This seems hardly probable. "Jarratt's" is 42 miles from Weldon, and 22 from Petersburg, and it is hardly probable that he could have made his way to Weldon in time for his capture at that point to have been reported here. His escape is certainly a mystery, and the position of officer Tyler, in the premises, is not an enviable one. If Abbott was ironed, as it is said he was, he can hardly escape recapture, unless by the assistance of some accomplice or accomplices. The mystery is how he got off at all.

[Daily Journal, 23d.

NEW COTTON.—The first bale of new Cotton this season was received here yesterday, from the plantation of Gen. Evans, of S. C., and has been taken by a dealer at 12½ cents ₱ lb.

☞ The steamship Pacific is in, but the details of her news are not at hand. Her commercial advices have depressed the New York Cotton and Spirits market. There appears to be little of interest from the seat of war.

☞ Wm. Selwyn, a learned and laborious lawyer, and the well known author of Selwyn's *Nisi Prius*, died on the 25th ult., at Tunbridge Wells, England, aged 81. Few men have occupied so high a position as authority in matters of law as Wm. Selwyn. His death is a loss to the legal profession.

THE LOUISVILLE AFFIDAVITS.—Immediately on the occurrence of the riots in Louisville the telegraph was employed to forestall public opinion, by hurrying throughout the country a grossly one-sided account of the affair, an account which showed its own want of reliability, by proving altogether too much, by asserting a state of things which never did exist and which never could exist. Following up the same tactics, the Louisville Journal comes out with a set of affidavits, as it calls them, from God knows who, or how scraped together; but, however gotten up, totally valueless, insomuch as the witnesses all speak of what they saw *at five or six o'clock in the evening*. What light does this throw upon the *causes* of the riot? What sort of proof does this afford of the riotous disposition of the "bloody foreigners," who are represented as having been so long prepared and thirsting for blood? What light do these affidavits throw upon the history of a long day, during which the polls had been in the hands of a mob, and men kept from voting—native citizens as well as foreigners. What offset does it afford to the fact that as early as ten o'clock in the forenoon Col. Preston, the Democratic candidate for Congress, felt it his duty to advise his Democratic fellow-citizens, of German extraction, to forbear exercising the elective franchise, since, in his opinion, their doing so would be at the risk of their lives? The history of the affair commences long before five or six o'clock in the evening of the election day, and Prentice and his myrmidons know it, and they know that these affidavits throw no real light upon the causes and the beginnings of this affair—the true points at issue. They should go back to the seizing of the polls at 12 o'clock the night before—they should detail the beatings and the buffeting endured by citizens attempting to vote. But this they will not do. This they dare not do. These affidavits say nothing of the burning dwellings of the poor, they say nothing of the hero who blew out the brains of the infant which, clasped in its mother's arms, had just been rescued from the flame that confined its murdered father. But Prentice, of the Louisville Journal, does tell us of one of the incidents connected with such scenes and the characters engaged in them; he says that officer Kirkpatrick arrested a man who was extorting money and liquor from Germans under a threat that if refused he would have their houses attacked. In several instances, the Journal informs us, he was successful; and yet Prentice coolly observes—"he was held to bail for his future good behavior." There is a specimen of Louisville morality and respect for law! A man caught in the act of extorting money by threats of arson and pillage and murder, was "held to bail for his future good behavior"! What is the name of the magistrate who held him to good behavior? It should be known. It should not be forgotten. The man was worse than a highway robber, and yet, although caught in the very act, he is let off with a caution not to do it again!

The Siege of Sebastopol.

It is now near on to a year since the allies left Varna for the Crimea, with the confident expectation of wintering in Sebastopol, which they didn't do. They stayed outside and had warm work through the cold season. A great part of the summer is already gone, and the alternative stares the allies in the face of again wintering in miserable huts and trenches before Sebastopol, or raising the siege, returning to Constantinople to winter, and beginning again in the spring, with the whole thing to do over. It is even said that the British ministry had suggested this to the French Emperor, who feels as deeply as they do the terrible responsibility of wintering his forces again in the trenches, but that he had candidly confessed that he did not dare risk the effect which such a retrograde movement would produce in France, and so the suggestion was withdrawn.

The Edinburg Review, just at hand, contains a very clearly written article upon the subject of fortification, with a history of its progress and theories, and of the now demonstrated superiority of earth works over bastioned fortifications of masonry. The principle of what has been known as regular fortifications is that the several faces of the works sweep every approach by means of a cross fire. This was considered the great strength of the system. Its weakness was in the want of a direct fire. By presenting a series of angles to the beseigers the work could be attacked on the prolongation of the lines forming such angles and subjected to a fire very much resembling a raking fire on board a ship, making in fact three guns in the field, properly placed, a full match for twelve in a bastion, since those in the bastion could be taken in reverse and could not all be brought to bear directly. As late as the conclusion of the wars of Napoleon, the capture of a fortified place was looked upon, and in fact was, simply a matter of time; so much so indeed, that the various fortified places held by Napolean did not delay for a day the advance of the Allies in 1814.

The siege of Silistria, in which the Turks, with a heavy direct fire from earth works, drove back the Russian forces from the Danube, opened a new era in the art of defence, and General Todleben, in his defence of Sebastopol, has brought the new principle to perfection. The Malakoff or White Tower, the only regular fortification on the South side of Sebastopol towards the land, has long ceased to exist. It has been completely pulverised by the fire of the allies. Its name now attaches to an immense earth work, presenting a tremendous array of guns, bearing directly upon the advancing works of the besiegers. These earth works, with their direct fire and tremendous armament, are the real defences of the place. When, in pursuance of the scientific ideas, the French opened fire from their first parallel, expecting only the weak opposition of a bastioned fort, they were met by a tremendous explosion of fire, direct from batteries heavier than their own, and their first parallel was "pulverised," and the professionals astonished.

It is now admitted that the boasted superiority of the art of attack over that of defence is completely gone. Sebastopol cannot be taken by approaches as a fortification. It is a tremendous line of direct fire which cannot be removed or approached in the usual manner. This appears to be the great lesson in war, which the present struggle has brought to light. It is that to which our commission sent out to the theatre of war will, no doubt, direct their attention. Fortified lines can always be held—see New Orleans.—Regular fortifications can always be taken. What progress can the allies expect, when merely by spade and pick the Russians can make every gorge a Sebastopol.

VERY PLEASANT.—We notice in the last Fayetteville *Observer*, a letter from one of the editors, dated at Canandaigua—what a name to spell!—away in Western New York. What a fine thing it must be to get off—to sleep on the shores of the beautiful lake with the unspellable name, and sup upon fresh trout taken from its cool bosom. We don't envy anybody, but we feel almost like doing so.

OFFICIAL VOTE IN THE 6TH DISTRICT.—Puryear, K. N. 6,516; Scale, Dem., 6,150. Puryear's majority 366. A close shave.

Death of Abbott Lawrence.

BOSTON, August 18.—The Hon. Abbott Lawrence died in this city this morning.

"It must proceed from a great laxity of morals on the part of the Wilmington *Journal*, to attempt the justification of *murder* on the plea so idle and insufficient it has the hardihood to put forth."

The above is taken from an article in the Wilmington *Herald* of Saturday, purporting to be in reply to one in the *Journal* of the day before. We will not *charge* the *Herald* with gross and palpable misrepresentation of us and our language, we will content ourselves with *proving* it by a few quotations—the first being taken from the article upon which the *Herald* nominally comments. The *Herald* charges us with attempting "the justification of murder," etc. The article in the *Journal* of Friday says: "We wish it to be distinctly understood that we do not speak of these invectives [Prentice's] as stirring up the passions of those denounced by him, or as affording any justification of their wrong-doings."

Again, look at the following taken from our very first article after the receipt of the telegraphic account of the riot:

"We would not defend a single man guilty of a violation of the law; nay, we would doubly punish such men, of foreign birth, as may have been guilty, as many, no doubt, were; and, certainly, those who would deprecate any unjust prejudice against, or hostility to, any class or body of men, should be among the first to invoke the very severest punishment upon those, who, by their lawlessness, give just cause of offence. We trust that when the facts shall have been fully investigated, and the blame fixed upon those who really deserve it, that condign punishment will be meted out to the offenders; and more especially to those of foreign birth, who have not simply broken the laws, but have, perhaps, inflicted an injury upon their law-abiding fellow-citizens of foreign extraction which could have been inflicted in no other way."

Again, from our paper of the Wednesday of last week, speaking of the naturalized citizens, we say: "No doubt they did very many things deserving of punishment, and for which we trust they will be punished. Let the culpable individuals be punished."

Is there any necessity for our saying another word? Could any language make stronger the condemnation which a plain reference to the record fastens upon the course of the *Herald*? It only remains for us to ask the forbearance of the public for noticing such things at all.

As for all the flummery about our being a foreigner and all that, we need only remark, that we hardly expect better from a paper that classes the large majority of the native-born voters of North Carolina as "anti-American"—five out of eight of her chosen representatives as "anti-American"—the dominant party in the Old North State as the "Foreign and Catholic party"—for such is the slang of the K. N. organs, the *Herald* among the rest.

Let us say another word or two about the man Prentice, upon whose account the *Herald* and kindred organs are specially exercised. While Henry Clay lived, and, we might say, reigned in Kentucky, and in the Whig party generally, this man was his fulsome adulator—his boot-licker, as it were. Henry Clay died, and Webster died, and the party of which they were the main pillars followed soon after. Prentice deserted it in obedience to the instinct which teaches rats to leave a sinking ship, and joined a new secret organization in opposition to Democracy. J. B. Clay, the son of Henry Clay, chose not to do so, but to lift up his voice against this new ism, and immediately, without other cause or provocation, he is attacked ferociously, brutally, by the servile adulator of his father—his private affairs—the disposition he makes of his own property is dragged forward for the purpose of placing him in a contempible light before the public, and all because he had the hardihood to speak his mind openly as a freeman. Nobly did Clay rebuke this arrogant and brutal attack.

There seems to be a very considerable dearth of news or of topics of any freshness or interest. Our neighbour of the Herald, on Monday last found a very pretty little mare's nest about the eligibility of Mr. Winslow to a seat in Congress, and the same day we published from some exchange a pretty fairly gotten up hoax in the way of a big snake, said to have been captured in Silver Lake. Of course there was nothing in the mare's nest or the "Snake Story," only a little something to talk about in the absence of anything better.

On some subjects no news is good news, and in this sense, the fact that we have not as yet had to chronicle a single case of yellow fever in North Carolina, is among the most pleasing items of the day. Our Southern sisters—Charleston, Augusta, and Savannah, last year so sickly, are this year in the enjoyment of unusually good health.

☞ It is a strange and not very creditable fact, that in the large and populous city of Louisville, containing about seventy thousand inhabitants, there is not a single military company. Perhaps this may be one of the ways of carrying out the second article of the K. N. platform—which goes for "the cultivation and development of a sentiment of profoundly intense American feeling; of passionate attachment to our country, its history, and its institutions;" but we don't think it is, and we don't think that anybody else will recognise it as such—certainly not any member of the order here, or we know nothing about them, that's all. There were some German companies, but the K. N. movement broke them up.

KENTUCKY ELECTION.—Full official and reported returns from the whole State reduce the majority for Morehead, K. N. candidate for Governor, to 4,200, instead of 10,000 as first reported. The present Governor of Kentucky, Powell, Dem., was elected by a meagre majority of about eight hundred, the only time the State went for the Democrats for over twenty years, not even the Pierce tornado could drift her into the Democratic haven.

NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.—The Yellow Fever appears to be spreading in these cities; no portion of either city enjoys any exemption. The distress is becoming greater every day.

"Household Words" for September, a double number, is on our table. It contains 140 pages of double-column, closely printed matter, all readable and nearly all highly instructive. Price 25 cents. $3 a year.

Received from Leonard Scott & Co., 79 Fulton st., New York, the Edinburg Review for July 1855. $3 a year—Blackwood and the four Reviews, $10 a year.

From L. A. Godey, Godey's Lady's Book, for September, 1855. $3 a year. "Cottage Devotion," and a Fashion Plate are illustrations on steel. The number is an average one.

NEW ORLEANS BEHIND.—The New Orleans Delta bewails the exceeding backwardness of that city—its striking absence of a go-ahead spirit in the swindling business, the fashionable employment of the age.—Even places of yesterday, like Cincinnati and Chicago, look down upon it. New Orleans, so far, is without an accomplished swindler, a grand defaulter.—The whole South is lamentably behind the age. It is benighted.

Foreign Papers.

We are indebted to the courtesy of a friend now abroad, for a copy of the London Times and of the Liverpool Times, of the 3d inst. We find nothing of especial interest which has not already been published.

The Raleigh Standard of 22d inst., publishes the official vote of every district in the State except this (the 3d,) which as yet no one seems to have been able to obtain. Will not some of our friends at Elizabeth have the kindness to send a statement to us? We desire to have the vote of each county.

From Whitaker we have "The Jealous Wife," a novel by Miss Pardoe. Price 50 cents. Fetridge & Co., New York and Boston. For sale by Whitaker.

Also, from the same, and by the same authoress and publishers, "The Confessions of a Pretty Woman." 50 cents.

Also, "Memoirs of Bennett and his Times," by a Journalist, an octavo volume of near about 500 pages, neatly bound in muslin. Stringer & Townsend, 222 Broadway, New York, 1855.

The subject is tolerably well treated, and such a subject even tolerably treated, cannot fail to be interesting, extending as the "Times" do, over a period of nearly forty years, and embracing in their span much of the most important history of the country. Whether the publicity which attaches to the character and course of Bennett be classible as fame, or simply as notoriety, about the fact of that publicity there can be no question. For good or for evil, Bennett is a public man, a man of mark, and a man wielding an influence, and that of a peculiar character. A biography of such a man and his times, from the mere interest of the subject, will attract attention, and we presume that this book will have a ready sale. We dislike these biographies of the living. They are in the nature of clap-traps, only a little less disgusting than the autobiographies of such shameless humbugs as Barnum.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Democratic majority on the popular vote 7050.

☞ The returns from Texas seem to indicate the success of the whole Democratic ticket.

Escape of Abbott.

The Richmond correspondent of the Petersburg *Express* says:

RICHMOND, August 21st.

You recollect that a statement appeared some weeks ago of the arrest of a man in Wilmington, N. C., who gave his name as Henry Abbott, and the additional fact that he had in his possession sundry gold watches and other articles stolen from residents of this city. Officer Tyler went down to Wilmington two or three days ago, and the man was delivered to him, to be brought here for trial. Handcuffs and other formidable incumbrances were put upon the individual, and our policeman started with him for Richmond. The train reached Stony Creek, Sussex county, about day-break this morning, and the redoubtable thief, seeing Mr. Tyler had fallen asleep, arose from his seat, went to the door and took a leap for liberty, notwithstanding the cars were going at full speed; and the first thing Tyler knew was that his charge had escaped The result of the jump we have not learned; for the officer came directly to this city; bringing with him the burglars plunder, consisting of gold watches, jewelry, port monnaies, etc., etc. Tyler offers from his own pocket $50 for the capture of Abbott, who is described as a man of about five feet six inches in height, with full cheeks, unshaven beard, a scar under the left ear, dressed in a black frock coat, fancy pants, and a snuff-colored felt hat.

From Norfolk.

The Petersburg *Express* of 22d inst., says:—

We deeply regret to state that the letters and papers received from Norfolk and Portsmouth last evening, represent the condition of things in those ill-fated cities as truly distressing. Instead of an abatement of the disease, it is alarmingly on the increase. We received but one Norfolk paper, (the *Beacon*,) and while it does not say the Fever is on the increase, or of a more malignant type, the long array of deaths under its obituary head, and the large increase reported by the Board of Health, tell too plainly that the Fell Destroyer is spreading desolation in all directions.

One of our correspondents writes, under date of Monday Aug. 20, that "the deaths and new cases, to-day, number more than they have done since the Fever first made its appearance. A lighter load was taken from the wharf to-day by the steam ferry boat Princess Anne, to Julappi Hospital, at Lambert's Point. Provisions of all kinds have gone up to an almost incredible figure—bacon is 20 cents per lb., and meal $1 75 a $2 per bushel.

The Board of Health report 19 deaths for the 48 hours ending Monday August 20, 2 o'clock, P M.

The report for 24 hours ending 2 P. M., 21st, gives 13 deaths—and eight new cases taken to the hospital.

FROM PORTSMOUTH.—As from Norfolk, the tidings that reach us from Portsmouth are of a most distressing character. The deaths and new cases are increasing. A strong appeal from Dr. Trugien, reached here this afternoon for Petersburg physicians to come down and aid them. There are but three physicians on duty in Portsmouth.

Aid for the Norfolk and Portsmouth Sufferers.

BOSTON, Aug. 21.—The mechanics in the Navy Yard here, held a meeting last night, and voted to appropriate the wages of one day to the relief of the mechanics in the Gosport Navy Yard. The amount will be $1,500.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 21.—The amount raised here for the Norfolk and Portsmouth sufferers has reached $10,500. The provisions and mattresses ordered by the Norfolk Howard Association will be sent by the boat this afternoon.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—the Norfolk and Portsmouth fund has reached $2,500.

Yellow Fever at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 20—The yellow fever is again increasing in this city. The total number of deaths during the past week was 517 including 304 from the fever.

Northampton Democratic Convention.

EASTON, PA., Aug. 20.—The Democratic Convention of Northampton county was held to-day, and was largely attended. After the organization the convention was addressed at considerable length by the Hon. Richard Brodhead. A series of strong national resolutions were then submitted and adopted. They declare the attachment of the democracy of Northampton to the constitution and the Union; that they know no North, no South, no East, no West; strongly denounce know-nothingism; and, in reference to Governor Reeder, declare that he has discharged his duty in Kansas nobly and manfully, and that their confidence in him is undiminished.

[From the Liverpool Post, July 31.]

The English Slave Trade—A Fact for Abolitionists.

In the petition presented by Lord Brougham to the House of Lords last week, from the Society for the suppression of the Slave Trade, praying that Parliament would make still further exertions for the extermination of the traffic, there was one allegation of a very remarkable character, viz: that Sir John Young, Governor of the Ionian Islands, previously Secretary for Ireland, and supposed to be on his way to a peerage, is a considerable owner, as inheritor of some Dutch Guiana plantations, of slave property. This is rather an awful revelation about one of our chief governing men, at a moment when we are nationally indignant about American institutions, the Russian serf, the oppression of Poland, and so on. We are not supposing that the quiet Sir John Young is a Legree, though the Irish papers often mentioned, when he was carrying on the Tenant Right Bill, that his sympathies were rather with the landlord class. He probably found the legacy of men and brothers awkward enough, and may be, at this moment, striving to get rid of his fellow-creatures by selling them to some more proper proprietor. But such a fact should suggest to the abolitionist school of Uncle Tommy politics to be milder in their language when they next talk of American gentlemen—who are a nation of Sir John Young's—victims of a geographical accident.

MR. DOBBIN—A correspondent of the Washington Union, writing from Red Sulphur Springs, Va., speaks of Hon. James C. Dobbin (who is sojourning at the Springs for the improvement of his health) as follows:

"I am glad to say that the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Dobbin, looks fifty per cent. better than when he left Washington. His general health has been very much improved, but his throat occasionally gives him discomfort. The visitors at the springs and from the surrounding country will insist upon talking to him, and he with his usual urbanity, indulges them too long at a time. His spirits are exuberant, and he is the very life of the company here. He will return about the 20th of August, and I believe in quite as good health as when he first entered upon the laborious duties of the Navy Department."

[From the Pennsylvanian.]

Their Blood shall Speak from the Ground.

Those who study mankind are not long in discovering, that they are the same to-day that they were before the flood. Neither the body nor the mind has undergone revolution. Thousands of years ago, men shivered with the frost, and panted with heat. They were cold in their gratitude, and ardent in their revenge. In reading over the details of the horrible carnage by a blood-thirsty Know-Nothing mob at Louisville, our memory naturally seeks for parallel cases in the world's history. *Before* the advent of Christianity, they stalk before our mind in one interminable line, until we become weary of the array. But it would be unjust to hold the Pagan inhabitants of the globe to the same strictness of accountability with which we are justified in holding a *Christian* population. The early Christians were hunted by their Pagan brethren, from their homes to caverns in the rocks, where they either perished with famine, or were smitten with the edge of the sword. Occasionally, they were burnt to death in their hiding places, and their charred bones left as momentos of their wretched fate. The barbarous PELISSIER, emulating the heroism of his Pagan prototypes, destroyed the lives of hundreds of Kabyle women and children, by the same process, in a cave to which they had fled for shelter. The monster still lives, and has been rewarded by the crimsoned hand of his gory master NAPOLEON; but an indignant world points the finger of scorn at the titled miscreant, and longs for his disgrace before the walls of Sebastopol. It remained for the Know-Nothing *Christians!* of Louisville, to shoot and burn to death their Christian brethren—not sparing man, woman or child. In the early days, *Pagans* killed Christians. The barbarian PELISSIER killed Mahometans. But the *Christian!* members of the Secret Order in Louisville, will have a higher niche in the temple of fame, for they destroyed *Christians* by knife, ball and fire, and rejoiced with exceeding great joy over the barbarous act.

How intuitively the mind reverts to the bloody era of the Middle Ages to find a case of parallel atrocity with that of Louisville. But it searches in vain.—The Kentucky holocaust stands unrivalled for its treachery, cowardice and horror. Let her enjoy the infamous distinction, and commemorate the act by an ovation to the fiend PRENTICE. The City Seal of Louisville should be changed, and have for its armorial bearing, a row of houses on fire, with women and little children beseeching, with uplifted hands, the crowd of surrounding monsters for mercy denied. Let PRENTICE occupy a prominent position in the group, in the act of addressing them in this earnest language: "*Kill all that have a foreign extraction or a Catholic faith—the Lord will afterwards select those that are his.*" Their friends may then sing with a clear conscience—*Veni Creator*. It will not do for professing Christians, who attempt to justify the wholesale slaughter of innocent men, women and children at Louisville, to prate any more about the Albigenses, the Waldenses, and the day of St. Bartholomew. Neither of these equal in moral turpitude the bloody Kentucky butchery. We profess to have the light of truth, and reason and education to guide us, and even *dare* call ourselves Christians. They were shrouded in the murky darkness of ignorance, when the rights of conscience were neither understood nor recognized. The innocent victims at Louisville were murdered in cold blood. Those of the middle ages in the heat of battle, or after conquest, where blows had been given and taken. The latter *believed* that they were doing God service, by a war of extermination against the Seceders from their church. The Know-Nothings of Louisville *knew* that their wilful butchery was for their own personal benefit, and that of the gamblers, whose hirelings they were. The women and children at least could plead that they had never trespassed against their murderers, and therefore had no reason to anticipate a fierce and fiery death. "Back to your burning house and bring out your husband," cried the incarnate fiends, and back they went to perish in the flames—and that, too, at the instance of a miserable paralytic, who is impotent for any other purpose than evil, and whose passions, pride, concupiscence and intemperance have inflamed his mind in proportion as they have deprived him of his physical energy.

What adds to the depravity of the conduct of Prentice, is the fact that only one year ago, he had to fly for safety from the vengeance of this very mob of Know-Nothings, and take refuge in another State. Who does not recollect the cringing cowardice of this abject wretch at the Galt House, on his return to Louisville, when making conditions with the Secret Order? Having denounced the Know-Nothings with the most bitter invectives, his seeming conversion to their doctrines was the effect of fear, and his motive for urging them to murder helpless innocents, may have been to bring them to ruin, and feed his smouldering enmity. The infirmities of the mind generally keep pace with those of the body, but the heart of a coward is always gratified with revenge. A Nation's curse is now upon the Secret Order, and Prentice may call it retribution for his own disgrace.—The Secret Councils of Louisville have had their "*Auto de Fe*"—but oh! there is a day of fearful retribution awaiting the monsters who encouraged and took part in the slaughter.

But are the Protestant clergy entirely free from censure? May we not with Zuinglius exclaim to them—"Blind are ye in thus seeking to please the God of earth and heaven. Believe not that the Eternal, He whom the heaven of heavens cannot contain, will fail to frown upon your actions. Alas, alas—I know our own crime. It is we—the Ministers of the Altar—we who ought to be the salt of the earth—who have plunged the ignorant and credulous multitude into error. To accumulate treasures for our avarice, we raised vain and worthless practices to the rank of good works, until the people neglect the laws of God, and only think of receiving compensation for their crimes, instead of renouncing them. What language do we use?—let us indulge our desires—let us enrich ourselves with the plunder of our neighbors—let us not fear to stain our hands with blood and murder. When all this is done, we shall find easy expiation" under the plea that it was for the spread of Protestantism, and for the extirpation of Romanism. Where is it written in God's laws, oh! ye Protestant Ministers, who encourage the proscriptive doctrines of the Secret Lodges, that you may thus sit in judgment upon a man's life? You perceive that your bitter denunciations of your fellow citizens of a particular faith, amounts to their imminent peril. Perhaps you will cite for authority, the instance of Annas and Caiaphas, who sat upon Christ and his Apostles. They were fit executors of a cruel ecclesiastical custom, and some of you are worthy imitators of their deed.

We dare not give scope to our feelings, in writing upon the Louisville butchery; but our human nature will evince the indignity which it has suffered. We shall now let an eye-witness speak:

We assure our readers and cotemporaries of the press, says the Louisville Times, that the statements of the Journal, in reference to the origin of the riots, which have agonized a whole city, and desolated the firesides of hundreds of our best citizens, which are now wringing from the widows and orphans of the murdered victims a wail of agony, which thrills with horror the heart of the community, are false—false from beginning to end. They are the monstrous fabrication of a man who was the chief instigator of all the violence. He is now striving with devilish ingenuity to escape that moral gibbeting which he deserves at the hands of an outraged people. A just God will hold him accountable for that day's horrid crimes. His hands are as damnably stained with blood, as if he held the daggers that were plunged to hearts of the victims. Recall but for a moment his conduct for the last month. His paper has been filled with fierce appeals to the vilest passions of the human heart.—Foreigners and Catholics have been denounced as traitors to the country—bent upon destroying the civil and religious liberties of the land. He has told his readers that their hearts were filled with the most malignant hatred of our free institutions—that they thirsted with the ferocity of savages for the blood of native born Americans—that they were determined to crush them beneath their feet, or drive them to the wilderness. Day after day has his infamous paper been filled with accounts of the preparations being made to carry out their purposes—of bullies being hired to kill American citizens—of guns, and pistols, and bowie knives being bought to execute the terrible conspiracy. Inflamed and excited as the popular mind has become in consequence of these violent denunciations and infamous falsehoods, it was not yet fully prepared for the hellish work which he desired. On the morning of the election, his paper appeared filled with the most exciting and inflammatory paragraphs, invoking the already maddened and infuriated mob, which had been collected in the Know-Nothing lodges, to the very outrages that were committed.

New Tariff of rates by the Southern Telegraph Company.

WASHINGTON, August 18.—The Southern Telegraph Company has established a new tariff of rates, to take effect on the 1st of September next. These rates are considerably higher than the former tariff.

A Duel Prevented.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Information having been lodged with the police of this city at a late hour last night, that the Hon. Chas. J. Faulkner, member of Congress from Virginia, and his late opponent, A. R. Boteler, Esq., were in the city for the purpose of engaging in a duel, both gentlemen were arrested, and required to give security in the sum of $5,000 each, not to fight a duel either in Washington, or to leave the District for that purpose.

[From the London Times, July 30.]

As time passes away, the impatience of the public waxes greater for a decisive blow at Sebastopol, and it is evident from the preparation going on for some time at Kamiesch and elsewhere, that something serious is intended. Though I am unable to say whether the rumor alluded to yesterday, about the forcing the port of Sebastopol, is entitled to credit, yet a dashing adventure of the kind is said to be in keeping with the character of the French and English Admirals. Be this as it may, something will have to be done if General Pelissier means to retrieve the misbap of the 18th, which has not by any means redounded to his advantage at home. Indeed, it is believed that unless some brilliant and decisive affair takes place shortly, the General will not long enjoy his command. He is said to have in more than one recent instance given occasion for complaint, either by the non-fulfilment of orders transmitted directly from the Emperor, or by some other act of commission or omission, and he is expected to obliterate whatever unpleasant feeling exists towards him, or he will be provided with a successor. I believe there have been letters from the camp which speak of Pelissier as not having quite realized the idea entertained of him in the beginning. Such murmurs, however, mostly follow failure; had he succeeded on the 18th, even the very blunders of the attack would be forgotten, and nothing but success remembered.

A letter from an officer at Balaklava, dated the 14th, says:

"We are now sapping up to the enemy's works—the French being already within 180 yards of the Malakoff. I think it very problematical whether we shall winter within Sebastopol. The cutting off the supplies from the Sea of Azoff must distress the enemy much, but his supplies by way of Perekop are still open. I do not believe that a large army can be supplied by that long route in the winter. The sap advances, in spite of all efforts to the contrary; and the Malakoff, as the Great Redan, cannot fail to fall into our hands, in spite of the new batteries of the Russians and of the vessels anchored in the Artillery Bay, and which still inflicts on us a good deal of injury. But patience yet awhile; our soldiers will be all the more terrible the day of attack, that they are accumulating a stock of concentrated rage, the explosion of which will be more terrible than that of the most infernal machine of war. The Russians attempt almost every night sorties, which, though vigorously conducted, are always unsuccessful. They are repulsed at the bayonet's point, but not without leaving behind them a certain number of killed, with wounded and prisoners.

"It cannot be denied that their works of defence are admirably executed and defended. In proportion as we gain ground the difficulties increase. If a battery be taken with irresistible impetuosity, another rises up at a short distance. For instance, we are just informed that, despairing of keeping the Malakoff, the enemy have established in the rear a second line of defensive works. The affair will be a warm one, you may depend upon it; but our soldiers do not doubt for a moment of success, and they are confident of carrying at a blow the whole place.

"I cannot give you any particulars about the works of the English attack; I only know that they are pushed on with vigor. Our allies have received large reinforcements, particularly of cavalry. They have now a brigade of heavy, and two of light cavalry—in all about 8,000 horses. The heavy cavalry, which is composed of six regiments of Dragoons, commanded by General Lawrence, is perfectly organised. It consists of picked men, of robust stature, and of a martial appearance, which presages nothing good to the enemy, you may rely upon it. The light cavalry, composed of eight regiments of Hussars and two of Lancers, under the orders of Lord George Paget and Colonel Parlby, is perfectly equipped and mounted, and the general opinion is that these gallant fellows will render most important service. I am this moment informed that they leave in order to join the division of General d'Allonville, in the plains of Baidar. I do not, however, guarantee the fact.

From Norfolk.

The Petersburg *Express* of yesterday says:

Our accounts from this place, represent the Fever as still on the increase. It is said the interments are daily double the published number of deaths. The Norfolk *News* intimates that hereafter it will endeavor to obtain a correct list of the burials in the different cemeteries for publication. The same paper says the fever is widely on the increase, and of a most malignant type. The recoveries are rare in comparison to the deaths.

Total reported deaths for 24 hours previous to 3, P. M., on Saturday, 12.

The *Argus* newspaper says, though a larger number of deaths were reported Saturday than the day before, it has the assurance of physicians that they do not consider the Fever increasing. Several of the deaths reported were of patients who have been sick for several days.

FROM PORTSMOUTH.—We are without any positive information from this place later than that published in yesterdays *Express*. It is rumored that the Mail Agent from that place stated at Weldon yesterday, that the Fever was not abating.

THE ELECTION IN TEXAS.—By the way of New Orleans we have partial returns of the election held in Texas on the 6th inst. From the subjoined despatch, which appears in the New Orleans Delta, it would seem that "Sam" has had no showing in Texas:

GALVESTON, Aug. 10—3, p. m.—Partial returns from ten or twelve counties, embracing some know-nothing strongholds, indicate the election of the entire democratic State ticket, by a large majority.

Galveston has elected John Henry Brown and L. Sherwood (democrats) to the legislature by 132 majority.

Brownsville (Rio Grande) elects Latham and Nickelle (democrats) by a large vote.

Harris county (Houston city) elects a democratic senator and two representatives by a large vote.

Fort Bend does the same.

Brazoria does the same.

Washington (where Sam Houston resides) elects Varner (democrat) and Gayles, (know-nothing.)

Walker county elects a know-nothing representative by 46 majority—Sam Houston's old home, and where he made a speech a few days before the election.

In Walker, Grimes, and Montgomery, Jesse Grimes (democrat) is senator.

Liberty gives the democratic ticket three to one.

South Carolina Know-Nothings Abolishing the Religious Test.

CHARLESTON, August 16.—The Know-Nothing State Council met here on Monday night, and abolished the religious test. The order in this State now allows any native to join the order who will renounce all civil or ecclesiastical allegiance to any foreign potentate. The order also opposes any infringement of the existing rights of naturalized citizens.

The Election in Alabama—Overwhelming Democratic Victory.

MONT

Characteristic Letter.

Among the interesting proceedings of the great anti-Know-Nothing meeting in Charleston, South Carolina, on the 15th inst., the following striking and eloquent letter was read, from Hon. A. P. Butler, United States Senator in Congress from South Carolina:

STONELANDS, (near Edgefield C. H.,) August 8th, 1855.

GENTLEMEN: Your communication of the 3d inst., inviting me to attend "a meeting of those citizens of South Carolina who believe that State rights, Southern rights, and the liberties of the people are endangered by the existence and progress of the Know-Nothing order," and in the event of my inability to attend, requesting "such expression of my views as I may think proper to communicate," has been received.

Whilst the state of my health will not allow me to be with you on the occasion to which you have invited me, I fear, in the few remarks which I shall submit, I cannot do justice to the subjects on which you wish my opinion. In the threshold of these remarks, I give it as my belief that the *fair-play spirit* and unbigoted provisions of our constitution cannot be assailed, with success, by the dagger-power of secret and irresponsible associations.

To illustrate what I shall say hereafter, I will quote from memory a sentence of Washington Irving: "Our ancestors not only proclaimed but practised a *hardy* morality that feared no contact. They trusted to the courage and power of truth in their anti-proscriptive constitutions and opinions They were willing to trust their destinies on the arena of a fair and open trial. They thought they could trust the cause of religion, so far as there should be a political jurisdiction over it, to the following clause of our federal constitution:

"'Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and petition the government for a redress of grievances.'"

And, by the same constitution, Congress was intrusted with the power of establishing a uniform rule of naturalization. Now, as I understand it, the Know-Nothing organization is to make war upon both these provisions in their true spirit. I suppose their aim will not be avowed to establish a religion or to exclude a foreign immigration, but, under the assumption of Protestant purity and American patriotism, it is the purpose of the order to take voluntary jurisdiction over these subjects—that is, to put into office themselves under the names of Protestant piety and American devotion; and, if they should succeed in their designs by the influence of these heterogeneous and irresponsible alliances, they will have substituted their conventional obligations for the constitution of the confederacy.

I believe I have left out another one of their avowals—a common purpose to preserve the Union as they understand it should be preserved.

I acknowledge no piety that is proscriptive. I recognise no patriotism that is uncivilized and exclusive, and I want no Union that is not under the control of an operative constitution. The Declaration of Independence and the federal and State constitutions of the United States were made under auspices and influences to rebuke the bigoted and conceited spirit that would invade them in the nineteenth century, when the different parts of the earth are as near as the different provinces of the same empire were formerly.

I regard the Declaration of Independence and the federal constitution as the great and enduring pillars of an altar erected in this New World to toleration—an altar that owes its construction not to Jews nor Catholics, nor to Protestants only, but to the united labors of all who had sought here a refuge from transatlantic domination. While Protestants may have borne the first and largest share in the work of American Independence, others, of whatever religious education, were scarcely behind them in zeal and activity for the hallowed cause. Even the Jew was no idle spectator of its advancement. I remember to have heard it stated—indeed, ample evidence of the fact was on several occasions before me while upon the bench—that young Salvador was the first person who publicly read the Declaration of Independence in our '96 district. He fell shortly afterwards battling for American freedom. And who was this Salvador? A gallant and dashing young Jew.

But a pertinent inquiry, in the consideration of this question, relates to the origin of Know-Nothingism. Where did it originate, and why? It is certainly not indigenous at the South. There were no such pre-existing virtues. It was, and is, foreign to our necessities, whether social or political. It was no more southern in its inception than it is in its development. The North was its birth-place. It arose, primarily, as an antidote to evils which were there brought about by an abuse of the naturalization laws. The introduction of foreigners was permitted, in disregard of the several constitutional requirements as to three years' notice, five years' residence, &c. Mischief is now resulting from the practice. But it is their own fault. They have mingled the waters of the Orontes and the Tiber, and it is theirs to drink of them. At the South these abuses have not prevailed. A proper observance of the law has had the effect of bringing amongst us a different class of foreign population from that at the North—one, at any rate, of which we do not complain.

Another reflection here suggests itself: Where is the necessity of any such interference with the elective franchise as now proposed by the Know-Nothings, which the State governments have, after all, plenary control of the whole matter? Not only have they this control in regard to the privilege of voting, but the power exists in them even to determine who shall enjoy the rights of inheritance within their borders. If we were really apprehensive that foreign immigration was about to endanger us in either of these respects, or in any other, the true course would surely be to seek remedial action through the State governments themselves. To demand it elsewhere would be to contemn the rights of the States.

I shall regard Know-Nothingism, if introduced at the South, as but another Trojan horse, brought in by enemies, and to be accepted only by the shallow and inconsiderate. Like that horse, it comes heralded as an object to call forth our praises and enlist our adherence, when it is really but the daring stratagem of those who care not for our welfare, and respect not our rights. My conviction is that the doctrines and tendencies of Know-Nothingism are not only insulting to such foreigners as adopt our institutions from choice, and with the honest resolution of tendering implicit obedience to the laws we have proclaimed, but they are in grossly bad faith with the provisions of the constitution, and especially uncalled for by the South. That voluntary associations of individuals should seek to supersede the constitution of our country is a degree of arrogant assumption which I cannot contemplate without aversion.—Whatever may be the fate of the Union, let not our Southern honor be tarnished by any the least violation of the sacred obligations of that revered instrument.

After what I have said, gentlemen, you may expect a distinct summary of my opinions. I have no hesitation in giving it. I am neither Jew nor Catholic, but an humble, and I trust a sincere, supporter of Protestant Christianity. In politics, I am no whig. I am no consolidationist. I am a democratic republican, believing in the rights and dignity of State authority. I am willing, I hope, with patriotic zeal, to support the federal government while exercising its functions within constitutional prescriptions. As a citizen, I am proud of the deeds which have been achieved under the Star Spangled Banner; nor shall any influences, either of popular sentiment or of party dictation, ever divest me of that feeling.

I have the honor to remain your obedient servant and friend,

A. P. BUTLER.

To Messrs. J. Seigling, jr., W. G. DeSaussure, Thos. Y. Simons, jr., and C. R. Miles, committee.

COMMISSIONER TO CHINA.—The President has offered to Dr. P. Parker the appointment of United States Commissioner to China, in the place of the Hon. R. M. McLane, resigned, and the Union says it has been accepted by him. Dr. Parker has been a resident of China for twenty years or more, and has been for a long time connected with it as secretary of legation, &c.; is well acquainted with the language and people of that country and its present complicated political concerns. Dr. Parker is now on a visit to the United States, but will soon return to enter upon the duties of the situation which has been assigned to him.

VALUABLE TRAIN.—The Buffalo Express states that on Friday last the engine "Volcano," Charles Ferris, engineer, drew a train of 60 cars from Erie to Buffalo on the Lake Shore road, and run up to time. There were nine cars of sheep, containing 1,350 head, valued at $6,750; three of hogs, containing 520 head, valued at $4,160; fifty cars of cattle, containing 800 head, valued at $40,000. The total value of the stock upon the train was about $60,000. Twenty five men were employed upon the train.

From the London Times of August 2d.

English Enlistments in the United States.

No argument is required to prove the necessity at all times, and more especially during the present war, of remaining on the very best terms with the Government and people of the United States. It is an evil almost inseparable from war that, in the strong passions it excites, the fierce resentments it stimulates, and the earnest wishes it raises, belligerents are only too apt to forget all interests but their own, and to pay too little attention to the rights and reclamations of neutrals. Our campaigns have taught us, only too vigorously and plainly, how great is our want of men, and how necessary it is to find some means of competing in this respect with a Power which levies its human tribute with far more certainty than that with which it can collect the pecuniary contributions of its impoverished subjects. But there is, as it appears to us, considerable danger that in our anxiety to conquer one enemy we shall make to ourselves another, and, in order to provide ourselves with a few hundred disorderly and refractory recruits, make thirty million enemies of our own race on the other side of the Atlantic. There is no person against whom the moral presumption would be stronger than against a resident in the United States who should be willing to recross the Atlantic in order to plunge into the vortex of an European war. Such a person has gone to a country where man is above all things in demand, and where idleness and poverty are not the results of the state of society, but the voluntary choice of men unwilling to work and unable to save. Such persons there will always be in every community, but America affords less excuse than any other country for their existence, inasmuch as work is more easily obtained and more richly remunerated than elsewhere.

We greatly doubt whether, if we can succeed in attracting under our standard all the desperadoes who are forever threatening the repose of the feeble republics contiguous to the United States, we shall have materially strengthened our army, and whether we shall not have to pay in insubordination, mutinies, and desertions, a price more than equivalent to a trifling increase of our numbers. Whether this be so however, or not, there is no doubt that the just and honest cause in which we are engaged has failed to command the sympathies of a considerable portion of the American people We may regret this, but we cannot deny it. We may lament that, while such extreme facility was afforded to the piratical expedition which invaded Cuba, and while it is found so easy to collect a band of adventurers for any bucaneering object, the attempts of England to recruit her armies from the United States have been watched with such peculiar and exceptional vigilance, and counteracted with such unyielding severity. But, though we regret these things, we cannot deny them, nor can we deny the right of the United States Government to put in force its own law prohibiting the enlistment of its subjects into foreign service, even though that service may happen to be our own. We have the feeling of the people and the law of the country against us—a people justly jealous of the proceedings of any foreign State; and a law of whose provisions we, at any rate, having adopted a similar law ourselves, have no right to complain. Is it wise, is it just, to push on this interference with the internal affairs of a friendly Power, in defiance of her law, her reclamation, and her feelings?

The danger we apprehend is nearer than might be supposed. We find by the American papers that Mr. Rowcroft, the English Consul at Cincinnati, has been tried on the charge of enlisting American subjects for service with the British army in the Crimea.—The report of the trial is thus headed by our contemporary,—"Irish Informers! Sham Enlistments!—Trap to catch Mr. Rowcroft! The money obtained spent in drink; the object—hatred of England." In this compendious abridgement, which does much credit to the condensing powers of our American contemporary, is pretty well explained the history of the case. A Mr. Conahan, a member of the United Irish Society, conceived a brilliant idea of pretending a wish to enlist fifty recruits in the English army, in order to entrap Mr. Rowcroft, the English Consul, into an admission which might bring him within the danger of the law against foreign enlistment. For this purpose he obtained an introduction to Mr. Rowcroft, who appears to have told him that if he would take fifty men to the Niagara Suspension bridge he should receive a Captain's commission. For this purpose he received an advance of money—not from Mr. Rowcroft—which he and his confederates, not apparently afflicted with over-niceness as to the point of honor, retained for their own use. It also appeared that Mr. Rowcroft had advised Conahan to stay at home, and take care of his wife and children, instead of going to the Crimea. The evidence, even if it be believed, which, considering the persons from whom it comes, would imply an extraordinary amount of credulity, is exceedingly slight. The Court has not yet given its opinion, but we cannot entertain a doubt that upon the merits of the case Mr. Rowcroft will obtain an acquittal. Still, the fact of such a trial taking place is in itself extremely prejudicial to the good understanding between the two countries, and likely to raise feelings and debates of a most undesirable character. Though Mr. Rowcroft may be acquitted of the charge of enlisting American subjects, the trial proves clearly enough that such enlistment was going on through agents supplied with money from this country, and that the English Consul was cognizant of the proceeding.

The whole thing seems to have been managed very clumsically, and to have been brought to light by an artifice as clumsy as the management. It is of no use to inveigh against the contemptible treachery by which the proceeding was discovered. Our duty is to consider whether we are free from blame, and not how much blame may be imputable to others. It is the will of the American people, as expressed by their laws, that their citizens shall not be enlisted in the service of a foreign States; it is the opinion of the executive Government that those laws ought to be put in force, and, as far as we can tell, that decision is supported by very considerable amount of public opinion. We are not acting the part of a good ally or of a sincere and honorable friend of the United States in seeking, for our own purposes, to infringe their laws, to outwit their Executive, and to offend the feelings and prejudices of their people. We might reasonably have expected at the hands of a nation so nearly united to us by blood, and, we should have thought, by similarity of views and feelings, a little more sympathy; but their sympathy is their own to give or withhold, and we have no right to quarrel with our Transatlantic neighbors if, in the midst of democracy, they stretch out their hands to despotism, and look coldly on the cause of freedom.

We earnestly entreat our Government to consider well what they are doing in thus tampering with the feelings of a susceptible and high-spirited nation, and to withdraw, before worse comes of it, from a position so fraught with difficulty, which it is impossible to defend on the grounds of justice, or support on principles of equity and fair dealing. Let them reverse the question, and ask themselves whether, if the United States sent their recruiting agents into England, the British government would tolerate such a proceeding? We are sure that they would not, and that in so doing they would be backed by the vote of Parliament and the all but unanimous opinion of the people. We have no right to inflict upon our neighbors that which, under similar circumstances, we would not endure ourselves. We have no right to make their municipal law bend to our notions of expediency, and we utterly misunderstand that which is expedient if we believe it to consist with any course which will have the effect of raising against us hostile feelings in the great American Republic. It is for the Americans to consider what line of conduct they choose to adopt in this matter; it is for us to respect their decision, and, by a voluntary moderation, to relieve them from the necessity of obtaining by threats that which we will not concede to reason and remonstrance.

KANSAS TERRITORY.—A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican says, that the Supreme Court of the territory gave an opinion on the 8th inst., fully sustaining the legality of the acts of the Legislature. Three judges compose the court, two of whom are Southern men, Elmore and Lecomote, and one a Northerner, Johnson. The decision was given by the two Southern judges, Johnson dissenting on the ground that it was improper for the court to give any opinion on the subject.

THE NAVAL BOARD.—It is stated that the result of the labors of the Naval Board will be made public in the course of a few days. Much anxiety is felt upon the subject, especially by the parties interested. The Board, it will be remembered, held its sessions in secret. The officers arraigned had no opportunity of being heard, either by themselves or their attornies. The first information they will have upon the subject will be the report of the Board. But this must be approved, *first* by the Secretary and then by the President.

Correspondence of the London Daily News.

Official Note on the Sound Dues.

COPENHAGEN, July 25.—It will be in the recollection of your readers that the President of the United States gave official notice to the Danish Government in April last, that the treaty of commerce of the 26th April, 1826, should expire after the lapse of the stipulated period, (a twelvemonth,) as the American citizen could no longer recognize the right of Denmark to levy the Sound dues on their ships and cargoes. The Danish Cabinet have just sent off a note on the subject to the American Government, and I am enabled to-day to give you the following particulars of its contents.

In the commencement of the document which is of a very voluminous nature, the Danish Minister for Foreign Affairs expresses his concern that the Cabinet of Washington should not have thought proper to enter into negotiations with Denmark on the subject before taking so very decided a step as giving a categorical notice of their intention to throw up the treaty existing for so many years between the two countries, as he fears that difficulties may now arise which might have been easily avoided. The shortness of the notice given deprives Denmark of the power of devoting that time and attention to the subject which are due to a question of such a complicated nature and political importance, especially at the present moment, when Denmark is in a critical state, and pressed on all sides to give up her neutrality, and take part in the war against Russia.

An unlimited acceptance of the demand of the United States would involve the loss of many thousands of pounds sterling, sacrificed in favor of other states, which pay the great bulk of the Sound dues, whilst the whole annual amount which has to be borne by the United States seldom exceeds $200;* and Denmark is not prepared to make such a sacrifice, especially in the present state of her finances, and the uncertainty of the result of the diplomatic negotiations now pending with respect to the present political crisis. Under these circumstances, Denmark cannot help considering the notice given by the United States to terminate the treaty of commerce and amity existing between the two countries as an act of unfairness and severity, totally uncalled for and unprovoked by the conduct of Denmark.

On the contrary, many cases might be quoted in which the Danish Government has refunded sums of money paid by American merchants for Sound dues, merely for the sake of preserving the friendly relations between the two countries. The Danish Minister concludes by observing that it will scarcely be possible to come to any arrangement before the expiration of the short period of time named by the American Government, and even in that case it is hardly likely that such an arrangement would give universal satisfaction to those other States most deeply interested in the result.

As the United States have frequently expressed their determination not to resume any diplomatic intercourse with Denmark till invited by her to open serious negotiations for the abolition of the Sound dues, it is more than probable that the note of the Danish Minister for Foreign Affairs will remain unanswered, at least for the present, and that the negotiations will be resumed only after the 26th of April next year, when the twelvemonths' notice will have elapsed and the treaty become a dead letter.

Baron Brockdorf, who is a member of the Council of State, is going to Berlin on a special mission. It is understood that he is to be the bearer of a declaration on the part of Denmark of the conditions she proposes as an indemnification for the loss of the Sound dues.

The London Shipping Gazette, publishing the above letter, remarks that—

"The substance of it seems to be, that the Danish Government considers the notice given by the American Government unfair, severe, and uncalled for.—Be this as it may, we trust that, now the question has been opened, the matter will be speedily arranged, so that commerce may be free from the impost. These Danish Sound dues ought to have been abolished years ago, and instead of being unjust to Denmark to put an end to them, it is unjust to trade and commerce to consent to their retention."

We learn that on the day passenger train coming up on yesterday from Wilmington, when the train was near Dickinson's Shantees, a negro brakeman belonging to Mrs. White, of this District, while standing on the platform of one of the cars extending his head and body to look forward his head came in contact with the framework of a cattle pen, made for taking cattle on the cars; notwithstanding the stunning effects of the blow, he maintained his position for a few moments, when he lost his hold and was precipitated with such violence on his head as to break the skull.—*Marion Star 21st.*

An ounce of facts is worth a pound of theory; and the swarm of conclusive facts that cluster around that incomparable preparation, Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, establishing its value as a tonic and restorative, are such as would prevent incredulity itself from questioning its efficacy. In all cases of diseases of the stomach, whether acute or chronic, it may be recommended for its soothing, cordial and renovating influence. Dyspepsia, heart-burn, loss of appetite, nauses, nervous tremors, relaxation and debility, &c., are relieved by the Bitters in a very short space of time; and a perseverance in their use never fails to work a thorough cure.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by Dr. A. O. BRADLEY, and C. & D. DuPRE, Druggists.

July 28, 1855.—277-2wd&w

TO TURPENTINE MAKERS.

The Merchants, Distillers, and Dealers in Naval Stores, have unanimously agreed not to purchase TURPENTINE or TAR from the Inspectors, from and after the first of June next. I respectfully offer my services to you as Agent or Broker for the sale of your produce; the brokerage or charges for selling will be paid by the buyer. Amount of sales remitted by mail or as you may direct.

W. C. HOWARD, Produce Broker.

REFERENCES:

O. G. Parsley, President Commercial Bank, T. H. Wright, " Cape Fear " } Wilmington and New Hanover County.
John Dawson, Miles Costin, Owen Fennell, Chas. Henry,
Johnson, Chesnut & Co., Clinton, William Faison, Patrick, Murphy, } Sampson County.
Owen R. Kenan, J. M. Middleton, Jere Pearsall, Col. C. D. Hill, } Duplin County.
H. N. Howard, T. G. Sellers, D. L. Russell, John Mercer, } Brunswick County.
A. J. Jones, Alfred Smith, } Columbus County.
Col. J. G. McDugald, " J. O. Daniel, } Bladen County.
James Banks, Cumberland County.

May 18th. 37-tf.

RICHLAND ACADEMY.

THE next session of this Institution will commence on the 10th of September. Instruction will be given in all the branches comprising a thorough and complete education, either in fitting students for the business pursuits of life, or in preparing them for college.

TERMS OF TUITION:

For the lower branches of English..... $6 00 per Session.
" higher branches..... 12 00 " "
" the Classics, Classical Literature, &c..... 18 00 " "

Boarding can be obtained either with the Principal, or with good families convenient to the School, at from $7 to $8 per month. L. G. WOODWARD, Principal.

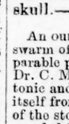
Richland's, Aug. 24th.—[51-3w*.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having qualified as Administrator to the estate of Dr. Grovenor S. Daniels, at the August term, 1855, of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Bladen County, hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to come forward and settle the same, and all having claims against the said estate, are hereby required to present them within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

Aug. 24.—51-1m THOS. B. CARR, Adm'r.

TAKEN UP



AND COMMITTED to the Jail of Bladen county, a NEGRO MAN by the name of JOHN, who says that he ranaway from Jas. Edenson, of Marion district, S. C., and that he belongs to Mrs. Apsley Bynum, of Edgecombe county. Said boy says that he ranaway on the 24 on 3d of July last. He weighs about 150 or 160 lbs., very dark, and lisps in talking. The owner of said boy is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs. H. W. WILKESON, Jailor.

August 24, 1855.—[51-

NOTICE.

THE undersigned School Committee for district No. 9 in Duplin County, wish to employ a THEACHER for 6 months. A liberal price will be paid, and no person need apply, unless he is both *morally* and *mentally* qualified.

SHERWOOD GRADY, IMMANUEL KORNEGAY, OWEN STROUD, } Committee.

August 24th 1855 51-4t

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY!

Profitable and Honorable Employment!!

THE subscriber is desirous of having an agent in each county and town of the Union. A capital of from $5 to $10 only will be required, and anything like an efficient, energetic man can make from three to five dollars per day; some of the Agents are realizing twice that sum. Every information will be given by addressing, with a stamp to pay return letter, WM. A. KINSLER,

Box 1228 Philadelphia, Pa., Post Office.

August 24, 1855.—[51-3t*

DIED.

In Brunswick county, on the 20th inst., at the house of W. H. Walker, JAMES, son of James M. and M. A. Ward, late of Onslow County, aged one year and eleven months.

In Bladen county, on 16th August, RICHARD LAFAYETTE, son of J. A. and Mary M. Wooten, aged 1 year and 3 months.

Alas! how changed that lovely flower,
Which bloomed and cheered our hearts;
Fair fleeting comfort of an hour,
How soon we're called to part.

In Bladen county, on the 15th inst., Mrs. ELIZABETH L. EVANS, in the 32d year of her age, leaving an affectionate husband and two children, and a great many near friends to mourn her loss.

In this town, on the 19th inst., Mr. CHRISTOPHER D. GUTHRIE, aged about 31 years.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, N. C.—August, 1855.

ARRIVED.

Aug. 18.—Steamer Flora McDonald, Evans, from Fayetteville, to T. C. & B. G. Worth.

19—Schr. W. H. Smith, Alden, from New York, to DeRosset & Brown; with mdze.

Schr. Ida, ——, from Philadelphia, to Geo. Harriss; with mdze. On the night of the 18th inst., off Frying Pan Shoals, the Captain, James L. Somers, a native of New Jersey, was knocked overboard by the main boom, and drowned.

20—Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

Aug. 20—Brig Rio Grande, McCobb, from Wiscasset, to J. H. Chadbourn & Co.

Brig Nebraska, McCobb, from New York, to Peirce & Dudley; in ballast.

Schr. Humming Bird, Morris, from New York, to J. R. Blossom; with mdze.

Schr. W. H. Howard, Brown, from Sloop Point, to Rankin & Martin; with naval stores.

Schr. Dixon Swindell, Douglass, from Hyde Co, to M. Costin; with corn.

Str. Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to W. P. Elliott.

21—Steamer Sun, McRimmon, from Fayetteville, to W. H. Marsh & Co.

21—Schr. Marine, Powell, from New York to G. Harriss; with mdze.

Schr. Wake, Taylor, from New York, to George Harriss; with mdze.

Schr. W. B. Scranton, Catheart, from New York, to Geo. Harris; with mdze.

Schr. A. J. DeRosset, Daniels, from New York, to DeRosset & Brown; with mdze.

Schr. Helene, Stutes, from New York, to T. C. Worth; with mdze.

Schr. C. C. Stratten, Morselander, from Philadelphia, to T. C. Worth; with Coal.

Steamer Rowan, McRae, from Fayetteville, to W. P. Elliott.

Steamer Magnolia, Barber, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

22—Schr. J. S. Wilson, Beardsly, from New York, to J. R. Blossom; with mdze.

Schr. Alba, Osborne, from New York, to Geo. Harriss; with mdze.

Schr. Challenge, Emmerson, from Rockport, Me., to Russel & Bro.; with lime.

Schr Onward, Smith, from New London, Ct., via Zekes Island, to J. & D. McRae & Co.

23—Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

Schr. Emily, Mankin, from New York, to J. H. Flanner; with mdze.

CLEARED.

Aug 18—Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

Schr. Mary E. Hoover, Monroe, for New York, by J. A. Willard; say with 1,800 bbls. Rosin.

20—Schr. Edward Kidder, Smith, for New York, by J. H. Flanner; with 980 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 1,523 bbls. Rosin, 23 bbls. Flour, 8 bales Cotton.

Schr. Mary E. Staples, Staples, for New York, by J. R. Blossom; with naval stores, &c.

20—Schr. Lamartine, Briggs, for Boston, by T. C. Worth; with naval stores.

21—Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by W. P. Elliott.

20—Schr. Harvest, Townsend, for Boston, by Adams, Brother & Co.

Aug. 21st—Schr. Charles, Tucker, for Boston, with 89,917 ft. of lumber, 106 bbls. of naval stores, by Parsley, Cowan & Co.

22—Schr. Araminta, Marshall, for Baltimore, by Russel & Bro; with naval stores, &c.

22—Schr. Lilly, Henderson, for New York, by T. C. Worth; with naval stores.

Steamer Magnolia, Barber, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutterloh.

22—Schr. G. R. Dixon, Gaskill, for Boston, by Moore, Stanly & Co.; with naval stores.

Aug. 22—Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

Schr. Araminta, Marshall, for Baltimore, by Russell & Brother; with naval stores.

23—Schr. Iza, Williams, for West Indies, by DeRosset & Brown; with lumber, shingles and naval stores.

Schr. Exchange, Gray, for Baltimore, by Russell & Bro.; with naval stores.

Schr. Emily Ward, Dickinson, for New York, by George Harriss; with naval stores.

Brig E. H Fitler, Burch, for Philadelphia, by Geo. Harriss; with naval stores.

Brig Carthagena, Hixford, for New Bedford, by Keith & Flanner; with lumber and naval stores.

NOTICE.

THE partnership entered into by the undersigned on the 1st October, 1853, will terminate by limitation on the 30th September, 1855. Their business in North Carolina has been conducted under the firm of FREEMAN & HOUSTON; and in New York as D. C. FREEMAN & Co. In order that a settlement may take place between the parties, on the termination of partnership, as above specified, notice is hereby given, that all persons indebted to them *must* settle their accounts without delay.

D. C. FREEMAN.
GEO. HOUSTON.

March 15th, 1855. 162-tf

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

THE TIME IS NEAR AT HAND WHEN I HAVE to settle my yearly accounts with the State Treasurer, and, to enable me to do so, it is absolutely necessary that I should receive the amounts due. The attention of Tax-payers is respectfully yet earnestly called to this. Taxes *must* be paid, and if not settled before September Court, property must be sold. I *can* use no discretion, nor give further indulgence. E. D. HALL,

July 19.—269-tf Sheriff New Hanover Co

UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE

From Fayetteville via. Owensville, Clinton and Spring Vale to Warsaw, N. C.

Distance 49 Miles—Running Daily, except Saturdays.

SCHEDULE.

LEAVING Fayetteville daily (except Saturdays) at 2 o'clock, P. M. Arrive at Warsaw next morning at 1 o'clock, A. M., in time to connect with the cars going North or South.

Returning, leave Warsaw daily (except Saturdays) after the arrival of the cars going North and South, at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Arrive at Clinton 10 P. M.; Owensville 1 A. M., and Fayetteville 7 A. M. Which gives passengers going North and South, or coming to Fayetteville from from North or South, no detention, and certain connection both ways. All passengers going North from Fayetteville, will arrive at Warsaw in time for the cars going North and South.

Passengers travelling this route will find old, experienced and sober drivers, fine stock, and as fine new Troy Coaches as on any route in the United States.

N. FREDERICK, Contractor.
JNO. B. SOUTHERLAND, Sup't at Warsaw.
ISAAC BOYKIN, Sup't at Clinton.
J. H. ROBERTS & CO., Sup'ts at Fayetteville.

Warsaw, N. C., Aug. 16th. 268-3m—46-3m.

NOTICE TO TURPENTINE AND TAR MAKERS

BY A RECENT RESOLUTION of the Chamber of Commerce, for the sale of Turpentine and Tar to be made by the producers, or their agents, and not by the Inspectors as heretofore. The undersigned, as a Produce Broker, respectfully offers his services to the makers of Turpentine and Tar, as Broker and Agent for the sale of these articles, and, should be meet with sufficient encouragement, will give his exclusive attention to this branch of the Naval Store trade.

The undersigned also begs leave to say to his country friends and the public, that he has had twenty years experience in the Naval Store trade, and flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction to all parties for whom he may transact business. He also begs to call the attention of producers of Turpentine and Tar to the fact that the Broker age on the sale of these articles is to be paid by the purchaser, viz; one cent per barrel. JOHN HALL.

Wilmington, N. C., May 14, 1855. 213-tf -37 tf

Herald copy 3 moths.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

HAVING purchased the interest of D C. Freeman in the stock of goods held by FREEMAN & HOUSTON, in this place, the undersigned will, after this date, continue the GROCERY, PROVISION, NAVAL STORE, COMMISSION, AND FORWARDING BUSINESS, on his own account.

He will soon have in Store a new and ample Stock of such articles as are usually required to supply the wants of families and the retail trade; and which will be furnished to punctual customers at a small advance on original cost.

Orders for Naval Stores, or other articles, will be duly attended to; while no exertion will be spared to make satisfactory returns on such as may be sent him to be sold on Commission. As Agent, he will attend to procuring freights for vessels consigned to him for that purpose: and all merchandize from or for the interior, to be forwarded, will receive prompt attention GEO. HOUSTON.

Wilmington, N. C., July 31, 1855.

☞All persons indebted to our firm are requested to make IMMEDIATE payment, as the business relations existing between the partners will terminate, by limitation, on the 30th September next. The signature of the firm will continue to be used as heretofore, in settling outstanding business. FREEMAN & HOUSTON.

July 31, 1855.—279-tf

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name and style of H. Fleishman & Co., has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm is to be settled by H. Fleishman, who is alone authorized to settle the affairs of the late firm of H. Fleishman & Co. H. FLEISHMAN.
L. SCHWARZMAN.

All persons having claims against said firm will please present them, and all those indebted to said firm will please make payment without delay to H. FLEISHMAN.

Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 13, 1855.—[290-2w—50-1m

THE AMERICAN PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for August—Received and for sale at S. W. WHITAKER'S.

August 16.

WILMINGTON WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale prices. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

BEESWAX, ℔ lb.	25	@	26
BEEF CATTLE,			
℔ 100 lbs.	4 00	@	6 00
BRICKS, ℔ M.	6 50	@	12 00
CANDLES, ℔ lb.			
Tallow	16	@	17
Adamantine	25	@	30
Sperm	30	@	50
COFFEE, ℔ lb.			
Java	15	@	16
Laguayra	13	@	14
Rio	11½	@	12½
St. Domingo	11	@	12
COTTON, ℔ lb.	0	@	10½
CORN MEAL,			
℔ bush	1 00	@	1 10
DOMESTICS,			
Sheeting, ℔ yd.	7½	@	8
Yarn, ℔ lb.	00	@	17
EGGS, ℔ doz	18	@	20
EMPTY BARRELS, each,			
Spts. Turp.	1 62	@	1 75
FEATHERS, ℔ lb.	45	@	50
FISH, ℔ bbl.,			
Mullets	0 00	@	0 00
Mac'rel, No 1	17 00	@	18 00
do. No. 2	10 00	@	11 00
do. No. 3.	4 25	@	5 50
do. No. 4	3 50	@	4 00
Shad, Ocean,	00 00	@	00 00
Herrings, East	3 75	@	4 50
do. N.C. roe,	0 00	@	0 00
do. do. cut,		@	6 00
Dry Cod, ℔ cwt	0 00	@	4 00
FLOUR, ℔ bbl.,			
Canal	00 00	@	00 00
N. C. brands	9 50	@	10 00
GRAIN, ℔ bush.			
Corn	80	@	0 00
Oats	00	@	00
White Beans	0 00	@	0 00
Pease, Cow	0 00	@	0 00
do. Ground	0 00	@	0 00
Rice, rough	0 00	@	0 00
do., clean, ℔ lb.	0	@	6
HAY, ℔ 100 lbs.			
Eastern	1 25	@	1 40
Northern	1 25	@	1 35
IRON, ℔ lb.			
English, ass'd.	4½	@	00
American, ref.	5½	@	00
do. sheer	0	@	00
do. hoop	0	@	7
Swede	5½	@	00
LIME, ℔ bbl.	1 35	@	1 40
LIQUORS, ℔ gall. (domestic.)			
Whiskey	47	@	50
N. E. Rum	48	@	55
Gin	50	@	55
Brandy	50	@	55
do Apple	75	@	1 00
LUMBER, ℔ M., (River.)			
Floor. B'ds.	00 00	@	0 00
Wide do.	0 00	@	0 00
Scantling.	0 00	@	0 00
MOLASSES, per gallon.			
Cuba	00	@	00
N. Orleans	38	@	40
NAILS, ℔ lb.			
Cut	5	@	5½
Wrought	10	@	12½
NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs.			
*Virgin dip	0 00	@	0 00
Yellow dip	2 70	@	2 75
Hard	0 00	@	0 00
Tar, ℔ bbl.	2 25	@	2 30
Pitch	do... 1 75	@	2 00
Rosin, No. 1	1 75	@	2 12½
do. No. 2	0 00	@	1 50
do. No. 3	1 30	@	1 40
Sp'ts Turp., ℔ gallon	00	@	39
Varnish, ℔ gal.	20	@	30
OILS, ℔ gallon.			
Sperm	1 25	@	2 00
Linseed, raw	95	@	1 00
do. boiled	00	@	1 10
Whale	95	@	1 10
Rosin	00	@	00
POTATOES,			
Sweet, ℔ bush	1 40	@	1 50
Irish, do	80	@	1 00
do. ℔ bbl.	0 00	@	0 00
PROVISIONS, ℔ lb.			
N. C. Bacon, Hams	15½	@	16
Middlings	00	@	13
Shoulders	00	@	00
Hog round	13½	@	14
Western Bacon, Middlings	11	@	11½
Shoulders	10	@	10½
N. C. Lard	14	@	14½
West'n do	00	@	13
Butter	24	@	25
Cheese	0	@	12
Pork, Mess, ℔ bbl.	22 00	@	00 00
do. Prime	00 00	@	00 00
Beef, Mess.	00 00	@	00 00
do. Fulton Market.	00 00	@	00 00
POULTRY.			
Chickens, live	16	@	30
do. dead.	00	@	00
Turkeys, live	0 00	@	0 00
do. dead, lb	00	@	00
SALT,			
Alum ℔ bush	00	@	50
Liverpool ℔ sack, ground	0 00	@	1 40
do. fine	0 00	@	1

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, AUG. 20. 1855

Fulton of the Wilmington Journal, calls Prentice of the Louisville Journal, (without any sort of provocation,) "a hoary old scoundrel." Mr. Prentice, who is thus grossly denounced, stands at the very head of the editorial profession in this country. He has always been one of the sturdiest of advocates for the rights of the South—a man of brilliant attainments and natural gifts—a writer, whether of prose or poetry, surpassed by few. The Louisville Journal enjoys a reputation second to no paper in the Union. We confess our surprise at the rude language of our mild-mannered cotemporary; and looking for a reason for this unprovoked and coarse proceeding, can find it only in the supposition that Mr Prentice has rendered himself obnoxious by his earnest, able, and triumphant support of the principles of the American party.

Is it possible that this can be the reason? Yet we know of no other. We suppose, of course, a copy of the Journal of yesterday will be forwarded to our Louisville cotemporary.

Wilmington Herald.

It is really a pity that the Herald cannot quote even *two words* from the Journal correctly, and without interpolation. There is no such word as "old" in the article of the Journal. It seems equally careless about our meaning as about our words. The editor of the Louisville Journal is a man of widely extended reputation—of long experience and of conceded ability, and one whose age, by itself, should command respect. But connected with these advantages and the influence which they confer, we must not lose sight of the responsibilities they impose.—His age precludes the excuse of youthful warmth—his experience negatives the charitable supposition that he could have erred through want of knowledge—his very abilities as a writer, prove that if his words were calculated to produce and did produce a state of feeling inevitably tending to riot, it was not from any inability on his part, to use language equally forcible, yet wholly unobjectionable. The very considerations brought forward in his favor are precisely those which leave him totally without shelter in wrong-doing.

Mr. Prentice has been long before the American public as a political editor. Few readers of newspapers can have failed to meet his repartees quoted by the press, and no one has ever seen a single one of these, or can turn to a single instance of his wit, of which the whole point did not consist in its bitterness, in a majority of cases verging on brutality, never restrained by the slightest consideration for the feelings of others, but rather intensified and gloated over in proportion to its power to wound. No member of the American press has ever used as harsh and as totally unchristian language towards its political opponents as the Louisville Journal, and there is none that could have less reason to object against the employment of retaliatory language, so that upon this score the Herald's deprecation of our language is as totally uncalled for as would be the voluntary assumption of the defence of a professional bully or gladiator.

The language of the article from which the Herald misquotes *two words*, as it does by interpolating another between them, we suppose carelessly, negatives its assumption that our characterization of Prentice was because of his advocacy of Know-Nothingism. It was not. It was because we most honestly and sincerely believed, and still believe, that he premeditatedly, knowingly and perseveringly, for weeks, nay, months before the election, departed from the line of argument in favor of the cause he advocated, and in place thereof indulged in a tone of invective—of inflammatory appeals and suggestions which could have had no other result than that painful one with which the public is already too familiar; and we wish it to be distinctly understood that we do not speak of these invectives as stirring up the passions of those denounced by him, or as affording any justification of their wrong-doings. We allude to their effect mainly upon the minds of those who acted with him. His appeals against the obnoxious classes not being founded upon considerations of any supposed *political* necessity for their exclusion, but calculated and intended to create a *personal* hatred towards them. The artful inuendo—the cool suggestion to take possession of the polls and make others stand back—the half-expressed but fully understood invitation to supply by force anything that might otherwise be wanting, leave no doubt on our mind of the truth of the concluding sentence of one of our paragraphs, as follows:

"But we do say that the K. N. city government of Louisville has been criminally negligent, and that there are leading men in the K. N. organization, such as Prentice, at whose door the guilt of murder must lie, and does lie, in connection with these melancholy affairs."

The Louisville Journal was nearly mobbed some time since in connection with the infamous Mat. Ward case, and knows all about such things. It knew the material it had to work upon, and it did work.

The shedding of human blood—the destruction of property—the disturbance of society—the driving out of women and children from their humble homes, or roasting them in them, are serious—yea, terrible affairs, and the man who wantonly, for partizan purposes, pursues a course whose direct tendency is to produce such a state of things, cannot escape condemnation, nor can any language we have employed be considered any harsher than the occasion demands.

The Herald may rest easy about a copy being sent to its Louisville cotemporary. We send one every day; though, to tell the truth, we don't suppose that any paper in Louisville cares three straws about the opinions or remarks of the press in a place so distant and so totally apart from it as Wilmington is.—But that is neither here nor there.

☞ The glory of American Law, the principle of *all* law, is the protection of individual rights—the guarantee of individual safety; and in pursuance of this principle, society, in its collective capacity, becomes the plaintiff in all cases where any of its members, even the weakest, is outraged in person, liberty or property. A blow struck at one is a blow struck at all, for it tends to weaken the sanction and sacredness of that bond to which all look for protection. Were this otherwise, minorities might as well cease to live; to become unpopular would be to cease to have rights, or to dare exercise them. It is the boast of the Southern States, that even a slave—a person of a different and inferior race, shall have justice done him or her. And a case is within the recollection of all our readers, where a slave girl, driven to desperation by the inhuman treatment of her temporary master, turned and in the phrenzy of her excitement, struck a blow which resulted in his death. This girl was acquitted by a jury of intelligent slaveholders, in Wake county—men who would be among the very last to encourage insubordination or disobedience among servants.

If the rights even of the slave are thus jealously guarded by a generous people, how much more the rights of the white man, however humble he may be, or however he may be under the ban of prejudice, well or ill-founded. It may be, it is, a fair matter of discussion, as to whether the naturalization laws shall or shall not be modified or abolished, and it is a question, the solution of which must lie with the native born citizens of the country, in whose presence, much as has been said to the contrary, the naturalized voters sink into a feeble and powerless minority—a mere fragment. But it is not—it cannot be a question with any law-abiding citizen, no matter what may be his views in other respects, whether men having existing rights under laws enacted in pursuance of the constitution, shall be allowed to exercise those rights peaceable and unawed by a mob, or a mob spirit. It never has been a question with the people of Wilmington, no matter what their abstract ideas may at any time have been, and it is a proud fact that no disturbance has ever disgraced her polls, and no man ever forcibly or riotously prevented from exercising the elective franchise. With regard to the Louisville riots, we most freely admit that murderous and disgraceful acts were done by men born abroad, and we sincerely trust that they may be punished as individuals. These individual men are malefactors. Their deeds, however, are their own, for which they are accountable to outraged law; they are simply incidents in the progress of a fearful and disgraceful transaction—they come under the head of effects and not of causes—they lie upon the surface, while other and deeper things lie at the foundation. What these things are can hardly be doubtful.—The spirit of personal dislike, fomented by unscrupulous prints and leaders—the spirit of violence which overawed hundreds, and we might say thousands from going to the polls, and thus in effect, in defiance of law, deprived them of their legal rights. These things take rank among the causes, the immediate and irresistible causes which produced the lamentable state of things which has added to the stain which several recent lawless transactions had affixed to the name of the great and growing city of Louisville.

Deeds of violence are always calculated to stir the blood and awaken feelings of indignation, not so much because of any personal knowledge of or care for the individuals who may have become the victims of such violence—for in nine cases out of ten we do not even know the names of the parties, and have no personal interest in them—as because of their defiance of law, and the shock which they give to our feelings of justice—of right, and of public morals. Of the men, women or children slain, we only know that there were six or seven native and ten or twelve foreign born individuals; but we do know that the proceedings during which these men, women or children came to their death, had their origin in a spirit of terrorism and of aggression, tending to prevent certain classes from exercising certain legal rights, and that this spirit of terrorism and aggression was mainly the result of incendiary appeals from those who ought to have known better and who did know better. In spite of all efforts to the contrary, this must eventually become the verdict of the country, and of its most reflecting men, no matter to what party they may belong, or what may be their views with respect to legal action, looking to a change in existing laws. The talk about Dutch and Irish foreigners may for a time be used to excite passion and prevent the action of calm judgment, but the real point at issue will assert itself. The real question will be the sanctity of *American* law, the inviolability of the rights of *American* citizenship held in pursuance of such law. These rights which the American people themselves have conferred, they are too proud, too self-respecting to see violated in the person of the humblest German or Irishman, whom the broad shield of American citizenship, held over him by a great people, protects as fully and freely as the proudest and richest capitalist.

OF COURSE.—The "Wilmington Journal" (edited by an *Irishman*,) attributes the recent riot in Louisville to the Americans, calls Prentice a "hoary headed scoundrel," and says that at his door and that of "leading men of the American organization," must the guilt of murder lie!—*Raleigh Register.*

This is precisely what might have been expected from the Register. Let us ask a question or two. It is beyond doubt that the place of our birth is a matter with which we had nothing to do. If we had nothing to do with it, what can the Register have? What right has the Register to bear false witness against its neighbor, by misquoting our article, and misrepresenting our meaning? What inducement could it have but its own petty malignity? Don't the editor of the Register know that his own relative, the editor of the National Intelligencer, who stands as far above said editor of the Register, as a wise man does above a fool, is a foreigner by birth? Has not the Standard sufficiently showed up, branded, and exposed his misrepresentations, without his turning round to misrepresent us and demand a similar excoriation at our hands? Would it not be as well for the Register *soberly* to digest the following article from the Standard, before again attacking us?

The Star and Register are greatly exercised about the law prohibiting the circulation of matter, calculated to produce an insurrection among slaves, &c. The Editors of those papers have just cause to congratulate themselves that the statutes relating to *perjury* are not so pointed and particular as those relating to insurrectionary matter.

This same Raleigh Register, now sunk so low in the hands of a degenerate scion of a worthy stock, was established by the elder Joseph Gales, who left England to escape political oppression, and to enjoy in this new world—in this land of liberty—the freedom of opinion and of expression; and now we find the columns of this same paper, built up by the energies and talents of this same foreigner—Joseph Gales—under the nominal guidance of his grandson, devoted to the unworthy task of taunting men with their foreign birth. Oh, shame, where is thy blush! it cannot flush the brow of the editor of the Register, *that*, at least, is certain.

It is a dirty bird that fouls its own nest. It is a dirty paper that turns with contumely upon that class from which it sprung, by one of whom it was established and edited.

But go it, if you think you can make anything. You can't hurt us. You can only expose yourself—yourselves, we might say, for the Register is not alone in this style of attack upon us.

"MARY LYNDON—AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY.—A neatly bound copy of a sort of novel, by the above name has been laid on our table by Mr. Whitaker. It is published by Stringer and Townsend, N. York.

A more distorted, ill-conditioned mind than that of the writer of said autobiography, it would be impossible to conceive. She, if it be a she, cannot be a good woman, and see things as she sees them. The abominable tinge which sicklies over everything, comes from herself. According to the "autobiography," all men are tyrants and all women slaves.—The world is ruined by the indissolubility of the marriage tie—eating meat is a species of cannibalism, &c., &c. The autobiography is a specimen of the strong-minded cant of the day, but it is readable from the fact of being written in a nervous, devil-may-care style, and in pretty pure Saxon, the main fault being a sort of ridiculous word-linking, so common among tyros, among men-folks, and Yankee schoolmarms, turned authors, among women. It will do to glance over as a curiosity.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.—The commencement at Davidson College, in Mecklenburg co., came off last week. The anniversary address was delivered by J. R. McLean, Esq., of Milton, N. C.; the annual oration before the Societies by the Rev. J. J. Smyth, of Greensboro', N. C.

On Thursday the inauguration of Rev. D. Lacy, D D., President of the College, and of J. A. Leland, Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, took place. In consequence of the absence of Rev. R. H. Morrison, which was caused by sickness, the address to the President and Professor elect, was delivered by Rev. Mr. Grier, of Wilmington, N. C., in a very able and forcible manner.

EMPLOYMENT.—We are gratified to learn that some of the mechanics who have rencently arrived in Washington from the fever-infected districts of Virginia, have obtained employment in that city at their respective branches of business.

☞ Our neighbours in Norfolk certainly feel deeply in regard to the measures that have been adopted to cut them off from all communication with the surrounding country, as also to close every outlet of escape against those desirous to flee from the pestilence. The following editorial, which we take from the *Argus* of Thursday last, appears to be a pretty fair indication of the general feeling upon the subject. The little town of Weldon seems to be the peculiar mark of ridicule and bitterness; and Lord knows, the danger of any body flying from any place to take up his scjourn at Weldon is too remote to call for the interposition of any prohibitory regulations:

We cannot Kiss the Hand that Smites us.

We hear of recommendations in sundry places that have established quarantine against us, to make collections for the purpose of raising a fund to send to Norfolk for the relief of the sick and suffering, or eke, the burial of the dead, among us.

Now, we take the liberty of saying, on behalf of our people, that we do not believe such a proceeding would be at all acceptable to them. We have been treated with an inhospitality heretofore unknown in Virginia, in having almost every outlet from the place barricaded against us. Our citizens who have gone to other retreats for safety, (though free from disease themselves,) have been in many instances inhumanly thrust back upon our borders. Our soldiers have been ordered to arms against the diseased and the afflicted. Our legitimate trade has been rudely interdicted. Our supplies of things even needful for our daily uses have been recklessly stopped. The mandates of Christianity have been suspended by a sort of general outside consent—and we have been penned up, for aught that our neighbors (with a few splendid exceptions) have manifested, to die and rot!

We have thus received an infliction that money cannot cure. Though the pill is a bitter one, we prefer to take it without having it *gilded* with Phariseeism, or paper charity. We would feel that the indignity put upon us, and the tarnish upon the honor of our State, would not be lessened were a million piled up to be tossed by some unquarantined process, or carried by innocuous mail-bags into our midst.—We have been taught that tithes of mint and anise and cumin do not atone for the omission of the weightier matters of the law, for that mercy and love which have been widely inculcated in the present generation, but which appear to have failed most singularly when most needed. We have been taught that the Levite, "who passed by on the other side." was a just object of severe judgment; and we blindly supposed that this case was without parallel in our own section of the country. But it seems that doctrines of this character may suit the fanatical, or the sister of charity, the anxious parent, or the poignant lover. They will do for the tongue and the pen in the day of security, but they are out of place at this time in this latitude. The yellow fever (though demonstrably not contagious) is an antidote to benevolence and religion.

Well, "The dead" can "bury their dead." We have never asked for more than common toleration; and this you have denied us. We shall, we are pretty sure, refuse your ostentatious "charity," if tendered. God has seen fit to afflict us; and His chastisement we will endeavor to bear without murmuring; but your mockery of philanthrophy, your panic-tempered counterfeit of doing good, your gall-and-vinegar medicaments, your fumigated mercy, we could not, we could not quietly endure! We prefer to place our hands upon our mouths, and cry "unclean, unclean," in your sight.

Let us thank the Almighty Disposer of events that the wind has been tempered to our afflictions—that we have not been thrown altogether upon the discriminate compassion of our fellow men; but that although the visitation is upon us, it has not, thus far, been greater than our strength can bear!

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

The Cunard steamer Lebanon arrived at New York on the 15th, and the America at Halifax same day. The latter vessel brings Liverpool dates to the 4th inst., being one week latter than former arrival, and five days later than the Lebanon's dates. There is nothing important from the Crimea. German affairs continue still very puzzling and unsatisfactory.

A distinguished Polish Count (Zamoriski,) had arrived in London by invitation from the Government. The visit is supposed to have reference to the affairs of Poland, which form an important topic of discussion just now in the ministerial circles. To nationalize Poland once more is the object, in order to weaken Russia.

Cotton had declined from 1-16d to ⅛d per lb. Sales of the week 35,000 bales; closing steady at the decline.

Breadstuffs generally unchanged. Prices easier. Not quotably lower. White wheat 11⅛s to 12s 2d; Red do. 10s a 11⅛s. Western Flour 40s a 40½s; Ohio 48; Corn 44s; mixed 38 a 38⅛s.

Accounts of crops highly favorable. Provisions generally unchanged.

Money more stringent. Consols 91¼.

Bullion decreased a quarter million sterling.

Further by the America.

HALIFAX, August 15.—The America left at 5½ o'clock this afternoon for Boston, where she will arrive on Friday morning. The English files contain the following additional news:

THE SIEGE OF SEBASTOPOL.—July 21st.—General Simpson telegraphs: "Cholera has nearly disappeared. The Russians continue to hold their strong position on the Mackenzie, and the strong range of heights overhanging Urkusta and the valley of Baldar. It is reported that they have also a force of artillery and infantry at Alucka. The French have pushed forward the whole of their cavalry into the vally of Baldar, resisting the Sardinians on the left bank of the Souhal river and communicating with the French upon the Tchernaya, while the high ridge protecting Balaklava is guarded by the Turkish army."

The Times correspondent writes: "Stagnation seems to reign in the camp and trenches; even the heavy firing has died away, yet the approaches advance, and every day sees the allies nearer the crest of the Malakoff, which it will now require all the tenacity of the Russians to hold."

Between the 23d and 27th nothing of importance occured.

July 28th—Gortschakoff telegraphs: "Yesterday the enemy opened a heavy fire, which lasted two hours, against the Flagstaff Bastion. We replied with vigor."

July 30—Gortschakoff telegraphs: "There has been a partial cannonade on both sides, but nothing of importance."

Correspondence from the camp says, "that Omer Pacha's visit to Constantinople was not, as asserted, to resign, but to consult with reference to accepting the command of the army in Asia."

Kameish and Balaklava were crowded with vessels recently arrived for the secret expedition. The French Government has chartered seventy-nine small steamers for river navigation, each to convey 500 men. The boats belong to companies on the Rhone and Saone.

THE SEA OF AZOFF.—Letters are to the 16th July. Magazines along the coast were being destroyed, as found, and small steamers were engaged surveying.

ASIA.—The accounts from Asia Minor are contradictory. The Russians are asserted to have suspended operations against Kars and Erzeroum, and to be retiring, but this is considered very doubtful.

NEGOTIATIONS.—Family influence and intrigue are actively at work.

The Austrian Archduchess Sophia, instigated by a letter from the Dowager Empress of Russia, had been acting upon the Emperor of Austria in favor of peace, and the latter wrote an autograph letter to Napoleon, who sends General Letang with an autograph reply to Vienna. The contents of the letters are profoundly secret.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The limited liabilities bill had been read in Parliament a third time and passed. Numerous estimates had been voted.

Major Reed's motion that no peace treaty should be concluded without the support of Parliament was ridiculed and thrown out.

The Turkish loan bill had been read the first time.

A discussion, without result, had occurred respecting the recent gift of a good service pension to Lord Paget, over older officers.

The London Times had an editorial on Consul Rowcroft's arrest, and preaches in favor of preserving friendly relations with America.

The enquiry into the recent Hyde Park riots is terminated, and the commissioners have requested time to consider their report.

Strachan, the bankrupt banker, has been released on bail.

FRANCE.—The report of the Minister of Finance describes the new French loan as the most surprising financial operation ever effected in any country. The number of subscribers to the loan is three hundred and ten thousand. Offers were made for six times the amount asked for.

The Correctional Tribunal is occupied in the trial of fifty-five prisoners of the secret society called "Mariannia."

A brother of the assassin Pianori has been arrested in Jersey.

SPAIN.—It is thought probable that a foreign legion will be recruited in Spain.

French intrigue has broken off the projected marriage of Adelbert of Bavaria, with the Spanish princess.

AUSTRIA.—Archduke Charles Louis has been appointed Governor of the Tyrol.

GERMANY.—The King has dissolved the Second Chamber of the Hanoverian Diet.

SWITZERLAND.—An earthquake has destroyed the village of Viege.

ITALY.—The statenent that the King of Naples begged for the presence of Austrian troops is contradicted.

The rumor is current that France has notified its readiness to suppress insurrectionary movements.

THE EAST.—The details of India news are published to June 26th. Profound peace reigns in India, and commercial prospects are again more favorable.

The Two Paths.

We have been struck (says the N. Y. News) by the contrast between two items clipped from our exchanges yesterday, and propose to lay them before our readers without farther remark than to say that they will requite the trouble of reading, especially in this connection.

The first is a letter from "Elder" Hill, of Saco, Maine, evidently a practised belaborer of "the drum ecclesiastic," who writes to friend in this style. We find the letter in the Washington Union:

SACO, Sunday, July 29, 1855.

MY DEAR DR:—How goes the battle? How does your soul? How is the health of your family? Peace be with thee and thine.

How goes the battle on temperance and slavery? It seems almost as though hell had boiled over and cast its scums on our shores. Roman priests, Irish Cathalics, infidels and murderers, by the cargo, are landed on our shores to meet the Americans at the ballot box and contest our civil freedom, while the slave power are bent upon our destruction All the vile out of hell are pressing together against the Lord and his Christ to destroy truth from the earth, and bring down God's judgment upon us. Drunkards have had the power already too long. The four great national sins, Intemperance, Slavery, Romanism, and political corruptions, can never be cured or checked by the Whig or Democratic parties—never, never! We must come up and form a new combination against sin and hell, and the devil.—Against Romanism at the ballot box we must meet them. They won't come to our churches and hear us preach—not they. We can pray, but we must act also. I tell you, Br.———, unless the good and true of all shades of politics come out and up together we are gone. Mr. Morrill, of Readfield, has been nominated by three large conventions, for our next Governor. I was at the convention and I never saw more earnestness and real grit than at those conventions. Now his enemies will not hesitate to say all manner of evil against him. I say I know him, and have for years, to be an honest man. He cannot be bought or sold, I can assure you. I thought I would drop you a line about the matter, hoping it might stir us up together for the good of the cause of God on earth. I hope if you look at these things as I do, you may influence the good and virtuous of your acquaintance and members of our church to go in with us in this heaven-born movement. The blow must be struck soon, if at all. Love to all the family and friends in ———, I remember old times.

Yours in Christian love, T. HILL.

The other (which we cut from a Tennessee paper,) is a portion of a letter from a clergyman in Louisville, Kentucky, whose name is not given, written to one of his flock:

I am now in my 78th year, and have been in the ministerial office a little upward of a half century.—During the long course of my ministry, ten years occupying the old homestead, and upwards of forty in my present location, and under different phases of the political atmosphere, I never saw it my duty, or felt the slighest inclination to preach what is generally called a political sermon. And if by one word, or even insinuation from the pulpit, I ever disturbed or interrupted the feelings of a political hearer, I never knew it. I never entered the electioneering canvass for any man, even my most favorite political friends. And when I thought proper to offer my suffrage at the polls, it was always done by a silent vote, in an unobtrusive manner. I do not know that I ever gained a vote secretly or indirectly for any man. Indeed, I always thought it unbecoming the gravity, the dignity and sacredness of the pulpit, as well as detrimental to the spiritual edification of the people, for the ambassador of Heaven, to turn aside from his Master's work to mingle with the excited multitude, where little else is to be heard but wrangling and jangling about men and measures, without any addition to, but most certainly detracting from the credit and influence of his clerical character. Of all the offices ever held by man, that of an ambassador of Christ is the most dignified and responsible.

"No other post affords a place
Of equal honor or disgrace."

Can any man doubt which of these is the true patriot—the true servant of his Divine Master?

Thankful for Small Favors.

The New York *Herald*, in its issue of the 13th instant devotes a column to "the late Southern elections." Instead of being dispirited, it seems to take encouragement from the results of these elections, and calls them—"a good beginning."

If signal defeats in Virginia, North Carolina, Alabama, and Tennessee, make a good beginning and quicken the zeal and stimulate the courage of the new order, what would have become of them had they achieved success? They would have been lifted up to the seventh heaven. They would have been delirious with joy.

To be beaten is to be beaten, and nothing else can be made of it. This boastful organization promised to sweep the South, and to leave scarce a vestige of the Democratic party. Instead of doing so, however, it has been routed horse, foot, and dragoons, and yet its organs prate of its remarkable successes!

If, while young, lusty and vigorous, it fares so badly, what will become of it when its blood cools and its energies become enfeebled? If so unlucky "in the green tree," what will become of it "in the dry?" Everybody knows, who knows anything, that the Know-nothing party was not designed by its founders for a standing and permanent party.—It was intended only as a make-shift. Not one element of endurance and permanence was infused into it. It was formed for an occasion. It was called into being to make one bold, headlong and desperate dash at the Democracy, which it hoped to overthrow and thus possess itself of the spoils.

Defeat so soon after its formation, it must perish, and that speedily. It is even now as good as dead. All the doctors and medicines on earth cannot save it.

What new shape Protean opposition will next assume, we cannot undertake to predict.

It will either go back to old Federal Whiggery or start some other humbug.—*Washington Sentinel.*

The Oath Confessed.

The following extract is taken from the Knoxville Whig, the organ of that Know-Nothing apostle, Parson Brownlow. It will be seen that he confesses to having taken an oath which no christian man could take knowingly, and no honest man would keep after he had taken it:

"Besides, when we were initiated into the order, we took the following obligation, or oath, administered upon the Holy Bible; and not having withdrawn from the order, and not intending to do so, we feel bound by every consideration of honor and duty to support Rodgers:

"'*You do solemnly swear before Almighty God, and these witnesses, that so long as you are connected with this organization, if not regularly dismissed from it, you will, in all things, political or SOCIAL, so far as this order is concerned, comply with the will of the majority, when expressed in a lawful manner, though it may conflict with your personal preference.*'

"All who are members of this order, and continue to be, have the same obligation resting upon them, and if they have any regard for their honor and a *solemn duty*, they will vote for Rodgers, though he may not be their personal preference.'"

English Views of Slavery in the United States.

English radicals so rarely speak with moderation of slavery in the Southern States of our Union, that when it occurs, it seems worthy of special notice.—We therefore extract the following passage from the Westminister Review for July:

"If there is a point on which political prudence and honorable feeling should dictate a reserve to English writers and speakers, it is that of American slavery. The crime of slavery was bequeathed to the Americans by ourselves; the problem of escape from it, if escape is possible, is among the most perplexed and intricate with which the statesmen of any country have had to deal; and God knows we have iniquities enough of our own on which to spend our efforts, without wasting them in spurious lamentations on the involuntary offence of our neighbor.—We cannot too much deplore the tone which this country has of late years arrogated to itself on this subject. It is alike politically insane (for of all the countries in the world, America is that whose friendship is our surest support, and whose hostility would be our most fatal peril,) and it is cruelty to the negroes themselves, whose emancipation by our insolent interference is thrown further off than ever.—Yet Lord Brougham, who affects to be a statesman, can quote a passage—giving it a modern application—which Adam Smith addressed to our own nation, who were then responsible; and he comments on it with an ingenuity of impertinence which will not be less mischievous because it is perhaps the result of a literary blunder. "Fortune," says Adam Smith, "never exerted more cruelly her empire on mankind than when she subjected a nation of heroes (the African negroes) to the refuse of the jails of Europe, to wretches who possess the virtues neither of the countries which they came from nor of those which they go to; and whose levity, brutality, and baseness, so justly expose them to the contempt of the vanquished." "I hope," says Lord Brougham, in citing these words, "that this passage will not be deemed to carry with it any offence to the remotest descendants of those assailed; but if it should, they can only be offended from the consciousness of the stain enduring; and that stain can be easily wiped out, so that the memory of the past shall redound only to the glory of the present generation. That is to say, the American nation, the descendants of the noblest people who ever left our shores, recruited ever since from the most adventurous spirits of the whole world, are taught to regard, as their ancestors, that leaven of our own villainy which we abused our power to pour into the colonies; and if the stain remains, of which Adam Smith speaks, the villainy of the masters remains, and the present owners of negro slaves in America are identified in character with English convicts." If this is not what Lord Brougham means, it is what his language means—it can mean nothing else—and may the Americans forgive him for it. No one, moreover, knows better than Lord Brougham that slavery cannot "be easily wiped out" That it requires on all sides the nicest temper, discretion, and forbearance; and if it be accomplished at all, it will be by such an effort of self-sacrifice and patriotism as will place the American people at once in the highest position among the nations of the earth."

A Painful Scene.

A correspondent of the Boston Journal gives the following sketch of an incident that fell under his notice:

As painful a scene met my view in the cars from Philadelphia to New York, as I had ever seen in my journeys. A *lady* and her husband came into the cars at the former place, and were seated near us—very respectable in appearance, and the lady, in particular, uncommonly interesting. After a little while I noticed a strange manner in the gentleman, which seemed to indicate he was *not in favor* of the Maine Liquor Law. At every place the cars stopped he evidently replenished the vacuum in his throat by a new drink, until he could not sit without help in his seat. He then rose hastily and went and opened the car door, and seated himself in it, with his feet hanging outside. His wife was much distressed, and tried to prevail upon him to come in, and he gave her a push which almost sent her to the floor. Two gents rose, and, with the aid of the conductor, he was helped in and placed in a reclining position on one of the seats beneath a window. He soon apparently fell asleep—and it was enough to break one's heart to see the attention that that devoted wife lavished upon her senseless husband. She covered him up with her shawl, to keep the dust from making him uncomfortable; if his hands fell in an unpleasant position, she gently replaced them, and perhaps bedowed them with a tear. Before arriving in New York she seemed anxious to have him wake, and asked one of the gents to "please wake him, as it was a strange city, and she did not know what to do." Two or three roused him a little, and then she went to him with a sweet smile, and says: "We have got almost to New York, and I am so glad, *you are so tired!*" and he *struck her in the face*. She had the sympathy of all in the car, I know, for there was many a moist eye among the ladies, and many a bitter look on manhood's cheek. Arrived in New York, he would not leave the cars till he was ordered by the conductor; and her attentions in crossing the ferry were as assiduous as ever, and met with pushes and blows from her brutal husband. The last I saw of her she was in the station-house on the New York side, *begging* him to go and see to their baggage, and he answered her she was a fool—to mind her own business, &c. My traveling companion remarked: "That is womanly love and when he *speaks kindly to her again, she will forget it all.*"

Election News.

In Alabama, Winston, Democrat, is elected by an imposing majority, which is set down by the Montgomery Advertiser at 10,000.

The members of Congress elected are as follows:

District 1st—Perry Walker, (K. N.)
" 2d—Eli Shorter, (Dem.)
" 3d—Sampson W. Harris, (Dem.)
" 4th—(in doubt) Wm. R. Smith, (K. N.)
" 5th—George S. Houston, (Dem.)
" 6th—W. R. W. Cobb, (Dem)
" 7th—James F. Dowdell, (Dem.)

[From the Montgomery (Ala.) Advertiser.]

Jere. Clemens Defeated.

All true Democrats in and out of the State will rejoice to hear that Col. Clemens has been defeated for the Legislature by a decisive majority. The Know-Nothing papers everywhere published his electioneering letters with a flourish of trumpets, and predicted the most auspicious results to their cause from his participation and interest in the canvass By one of his admirers he was styled a "young but full fledged American *Eagle*." The people of Madison have brought down "the towering eagle from his pride of place," so that he can no longer soar aloft even above the soil of his own native country.

Col. Clemens is now in his right position. The jury of his vicinage have rendered a just and righteous verdict in his case—a verdict in strict accordance with the law and the evidence. May he long live in the private station assigned him by his fellow-citizens, and may every *over-anxious* Democratic aspirant profit by his example, as a politician.

The Associated Press of New York have signed a contract with the Newfoundland Electric Telegraph Company, for the speedy transmission of news by the European steamers touching at St. Johns, Newfoundland. A letter from our New York agent says:

"'We expect to have news, every week, seven days from London.' The cost of the intelligence thus transmitted will not be less than $40,000 per year. In common with the Associated Press of all sections, we shall participate in the advantageous results of this arragement, which is to be conducted on a similar principle with that of the Halifax line. Many beneficial results to the commercial community will no doubt flow from the consummation effected. However, let the tree be judged by its fruits."

A boat, containing five men, was carried over the Niagara Falls, on Sunday last. All perished.

MARRIED.

On the 13th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., by the Rev. James Jones, at the residence of Mr. Wm. Loveland's, in Brunswick co., Va., Mr. BURWELL WHITEHEAD, of Duplin co., N. C., to Miss HELEN M. FRANCIS, of Berlin, Conn.

In this town, on last evening, 16th inst., by James Alderman, Esqr., Mr. JOHN FUTCH to Miss CATHARINE GARRASON.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having purchased the entire stock of the late Cornelius Myers, consisting of Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, &c., have this day entered into Co-partnership under the style and firm of Sheppard and Myers, for the transaction of the Hat business in all its branches. They will be found at the old stand, and solicit the same degree of public patronage which was so liberally extended to their predecessor.

AUGUSTUS C SHEPPARD.
CHARLES D. MYERS.

April 9th, 1855 287—49-6t

[PER AMERICA.]

LONDON—Money is in increased demand and dearer. Consols closed at 91¼@91½. American Securities—The market without material change, the demand limited, and prices generally favoring buyers. Coffee steady. Lard more active. Rice less active and easier. Iron—the demand for rails continues good, and most of the manufacturers are full of orders.

LIVERPOOL—Cotton is in demand; a further concession of a sixteenth to an eighth had been obtained by buyers. On Friday the sales were 7,000 bales, the market closing quiet. Fair Orleans 7d; middling 6 3-16d; middling 6d; 6¾d; middling 6 1-16d; fair Uplands 6¾d; middling 6d; stock on hand 629,000 bales, including 430,000 American. Stock of Beef low, holders firm and the demand steady. Pork in fair demand, and some business doing. Bacon—increased transactions and stock light. Lard of prime quality had reached 55s; sales of 100 tons reported at 53s 6d@55s. Tallow in request, and 6d@1s dearer. Rosin continued in fair demand; week's sales 3,700 bbls. at 4s 3d@4s 4d; fine 5s@8s. Spirits Turpentine—A moderate business at 31@33s. Rice in better demand. Corn—market quiet. Wheat and Flour a turn easier, whilst Indian Corn was in fair demand at last week's prices. Philadelphia and Baltimore 42@43s. Canadian 40s 6d@41s; sour 39@41s. Freights to the United States dull with a slight decline to New York.

Latest—Saturday noon—Provisions exceedingly firm.—Beef and Pork more wanted at better prices. Bacon strong. Wheat and Flour declining. Corn in demand—nothing good under 40s for yellow and mixed, and 45s for white. Oils steady at unchanged prices. Spirits Turpentine firm—sales at 32s 6d. Lard firm at 55s. Tallow 5s.

WASHINGTON, August 15.—Naval Stores—Dip Turpentine $2 65 @ $2 70 Tar $1 80 to $2. Spirits Turpentine 36c. Rosin $1 25 ₰ bbl. Grain—No arrivals of wheat since last report—the market is nominally $1 50 ₰ bushel of 60 lbs. Corn 70c. ₰ bushel. Oats 35 to 40c.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH-CAROLINA

ARRIVED.

Aug. 16—Schr. Marine, Powell, from New York, to Geo. Harriss; with mdze.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to W. P. Elliott.

17—Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

Aug. 17.—Steamer Enterprise, Dicksey, from Fayetteville, to George Harriss.

Steamer Magnolia, Barber, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

Schr. Laura, Harker, from Shallotte, to D. Pigot; with naval stores.

AT ZEKE'S ISLAND.—Schr. Onward, Smith, from Millstone Point, Ct.; discharging stone.

CLEARED.

Aug. 16—Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

17—Schr. Ned, Zoll, for New York, by George Harriss; with naval stores, &c.

Schr. Ann Maria, Conklin, for New York, by J. H. Flanner; with naval stores.

Steamer Southerner, Johnson, for Fayetteville, by W. H. McRary & Co.

Steamer Sun, McRimmon, for Fayetteville, by W. H. Marsh & Co.

Aug. 18.—Steamer Magnolia, Barber, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutterloh.

Br. Schr. Magnet, Maxwell, for Halifax, N. S., by Murray, Peacock & Co.; with naval stores and lumber.

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of POWELL & JONES, Distillers, in Columbus county, N. C., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All claims of the firm must be paid to A. F. POWELL, and all liabilities will be met by the same.

A. F. POWELL,
B. A. JONES.

The business will be continued by A. F. POWELL.

Aug 7th, 1855.—[49-3t.

NEW GROVE ACADEMY, NEAR KENANSVILLE.

GRATEFUL for the liberal support which he has uniformly received the subscriber has much pleasure in informing his friends, and the public generally, that he has secured for the ensuing session the assistance of an experienced and successful Teacher; and he confidently hopes, by thus increasing the efficiency of the Institution under his care, to give full satisfaction to all who may confide to him the education of their children and wards.

The Fall Session will be opened in the New Academy, on Monday, the 13th inst.

Terms per Session of five months.

Elementry English Course.....$ 8
Advanced " " 12
Classical and Mathematical..... 15
Young men prepared THOROUGHLY for the University, for Teaching, or for Business.

Board for any number of Pupils may be obtained at $8 per month. Address Rev. JAMES M. SPRUNT,
Kenansville.

August 7th, 1855 285-3t—49—1t

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

IN PURSUANCE OF A DEED OF TRUST, TO ME directed, dated June 1st, 1855, by James M. Stevenson, I shall expose at Public Sale, in the town of Wilmington, on MONDAY, the 3d day of September next, if not previously disposed of, all the lands of said James M. Stevenson, containing about 3,500 acres, lying on the East side of Cape Fear River, commencing about 3 miles from the town of Wilmington. The land lies immediately on the River, and is mostly Turpentine land. It will be sold either together or in lots to suit purchasers. Also, at the same time and place, will be sold SIX NEGROES, viz: 4 Men, 1 Woman, and 1 Child. Also, 5 mules, 2 wagons, about 20 head of cattle, 1 cart, 2 horses, 1 buggy, 1 barouche; and or ginal interest of $200 in a Turpentine Distillery, one-half of a flat, household and kitchen furniture.

Also, will hire out, for the balance of the year, SIX NEGRO MEN. The usual bond required.

Terms of sale—on personal—3 and 6 months; interest from date;—Real Estate 6 and 12 months; interest from date. Sale positive. J